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Hongkong Telegraph

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVIK FIGHTING.

STRONG FORCES OF REDS REPULSED.

London, January 25.
The British Military Mission in Russia, reports on January 21, that the retreat on the eastern half of Denikin's front is continuing. The Don army has withdrawn behind the Sal River. Strong forces of Reds crossed the Don on January 21, but were thrown back, leaving one thousand prisoners. An attempt to cross at Rostov, was also repulsed.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

STABBING AFFAIR AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, January 23.
On board the ship Coen which has arrived here a Chinese passenger has been stabbed no less than six times. His assailant is said to have boarded the ship at Palembang and the attack was premeditated. The injured man has been removed to hospital. The local police are not in a position to act independently in the matter as the incident took place at sea between Penang and Singapore and in an area not under the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

MALAYAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

Singapore, January 24.
A Trade Commissioner for Malaya has been selected at Home and sails in the beginning of February.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, January 10.

For a day or two Peking was profoundly interested in the report that a monarchical movement was being inaugurated from Mukden with the object of replacing the youthful Emperor again upon the Dragon Throne. If the report were true, it must have been premature. At any rate, it is generally denied, and the Government is particularly anxious that any public apprehension on this score should be allayed. Peking, at the moment, is decidedly panicky.

This naturally leads one to the scare which took place in the capital last Sunday, when the shopkeepers outside Chienmen, hearing that Feng Kuo-chang's troops at Nanyuan had mutinied and were marching to the city bent on looting, closed their doors. The panic spread to the restaurants which were immediately deserted by their pleasuring patrons. Fortunately the panic did not last long. The police assured the people that there was no truth in the report, and business became normal in a little time.

That there was some justification for the alarm is evident from the fact that a few days before several soldiers robbed a silver shop of nearly \$1000 in notes and were captured on the train the same night. Vernacular newspapers now point out that as there is no real need for military in the capital, the police and gendarmerie being adequate to preserve peace and order, the troops stationed here should be removed some distance from Peking, the idea being that they would not be tempted to start looting quite so readily in a poor neighbourhood. There is some good sense in such a suggestion. It might be a valuable step towards the disbandment of the army.

The Japanese have taken the alarm by the horns in Tientsin. Mr. Funatsu, the Consul General, has addressed a communication to the Commissioner of the Japanese Affairs in which he states that the Japanese Government may hold the Chinese Government responsible for any disturbance in Tientsin. The Japanese Government has also expressed its opposition to the Government of the Japanese Affairs in which he states that the Japanese Government may hold the Chinese Government responsible for any disturbance in Tientsin.

action is not calculated to improve matters, and will only intensify the feeling against Japan which might wane in time if the Japanese made fewer tactical mistakes.

On Monday the teachers in Government schools and colleges in Peking will resume their duties, the Government having agreed to their demand that they should be paid in silver and that their arrears be promptly paid but declining to remove the Vice-Minister of Education as requested by them. The teachers have the assurance of the Premier that their salaries will be paid regularly in future. His Excellency even hinting that he might make their salaries a first charge upon the released Boxer indemnities, a procedure which would be in the highest degree satisfactory. Students here are chuckling over the action of the Tuchen of Hunan who in order to stop the boycott has ordered the closing of all schools. This defeats his own object as the students, released from classes, are free to lecture and continue their propaganda in furtherance of the boycott.

Your correspondent had an opportunity of obtaining a bird's eye view of Peking from the comfortable cabin of the second Handley Page aeroplane which made three ascents on Tuesday. The experience was decidedly pleasant. There was an absence of expected sensations. Although travelling through the air at the rate of nearly a hundred miles per hour, the passengers were not conscious of great speed. The sensation was more like that of the cinematograph without the flicker. At an altitude of 4,000 feet it was impossible for the first time to distinguish much that was below with the exception of course of such features as the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City, and the green roofs of the Rockefeller Hospital. Next day the aeroplane went through the official test of flying at an altitude of 6,000 feet, three hours in the air, and carrying altogether a load of 6,000 pounds, after which it was formally handed over to the Ministry of Communications.

To-day President Hsu and Madame Hsu gave a tea party to members of the diplomatic body, to journalists and leading foreign residents. There were large gatherings in the Presidential Mansion of Chinese and

ALLEGED MURDER ON SHIP.

SERIOUS INCIDENT IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

The Police flag was hoisted on the Taikei Maru on Saturday morning and brought Inspector Gordon and others of the Water Police on board, where they found a case of alleged murder awaiting their attention.
About an hour previously, a quarrel arose over some trouble connected with the boiler, between two Japanese members of the crew, the second and third firemen. This altercation, which was witnessed by several other members of the crew, subsided, but later was resumed in the dining room. It was in the narrow passage outside his cabin that the third fireman stabbed the other man with a dagger, inflicting a fatal wound over the heart. The knife belonged to the murdered man, but it is said to have been seen held in the hand of the third fireman.

Two greasers of the ship state that on hearing the commotion, they rushed into the passage and there came upon the sight of the prostrate body of the deceased stretched on the ground, while over it stooped the third fireman with the dagger in his hand. No actual murder was seen by either of these witnesses, who were at first under the impression that the third fireman was mad, for they wrested the dagger from his hand, and very foolishly threw the 'weapon overboard. The disappearance of this weapon takes away a very valuable piece of evidence.

What makes the case assume a more mysterious aspect is the fact that one of the greasers received some internal injuries of a sufficiently serious character as to make his removal to Hospital essential.
This case came before Mr. J.R. Wood at the Police Court to-day, when the third fireman was formally charged by Inspector Gordon. The Inspector asked for a remand on the ground that the Taikei Maru had left for Keelung with the other greaser whose evidence, together with that of the injured man, would be wanted. The steamer was expected to be back in Hongkong at the beginning of next month, and he wanted a remand until next Thursday. The hearing of the case was accordingly adjourned.

foreigners, who made use of the opportunities for conversation during the progress of four historical plays on the stage. The occasion was distinguished by a pleasing homeliness.

Local amateurs gave a very creditable performance of "Mrs. Goring's Necklace" at the Peking Pavilion on Monday night. Mrs. Turner easily carried off premier honours in the role of Mrs. Goring.

It is quite true that Sir John Jordan will leave China for good next month, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Belby Alston, who is at present Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo.

An interesting libel action is pending in the British court in Tientsin. The American-owned North China Star is bringing suit against Mr. Rasmussen, formerly editor of the Star, and now owner of the Tientsin Evening Times. The libel is contained in the suggestion that the Star suppressed a telegram for certain reasons.

Skating is in full swing. Twice a week the American Marine Band plays on the rink at the Peking Club. The Y.M.C.A. rink hopes to have made a record tonight. A large gathering of Chinese and

MOTOR BANDIT CASE.

TRIAL BEGINS AT THE SESSIONS.

The full story of the motor bandit case that attracted so much attention last November was told this morning at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, when three of the men concerned were charged with murder. The men charged are Ip Sui-ping, Ng Wai and Cheung Sing, and it is alleged against them they murdered Lau Cho on November 26.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. Arculli, defended.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The following were empanelled on the Jury:—Messrs. C. A. Marques, O. A. Smith, C. H. Riis, W. T. Shewan, C. D. Sullivan, G. M. Remedios and W. C. Robinson (foreman).

In outlining the facts of the case, the Attorney General stated that the affair took place in broad daylight in Des Voeux Road West at a shop close to Wing Lok Street Wharf. The prisoners were in the act of carrying out an armed gang robbery at a money changer's shop and the deceased was in a shop on the other side of the road and was killed by one of the shots fired by the robbers when they were trying to prevent their arrest by an Indian constable. The Crown was not in a position to prove that any of the prisoners actually fired the shot that killed the deceased, but they were members of a gang, who in pursuing a common unlawful purpose, were responsible for the death. The case was one of the "common design" class. An Indian constable, who was near the spot when the robbery was being committed, saw two men come out of the money changer's shop and they opened fire on him. Two more men came out of the shop and also opened fire on him. The constable acted courageously throughout and he took cover behind a pillar and pursued the men when they moved off in a westerly direction. He fired two shots at them and then crossed the road, when he was fired at again. A shot fired in such a position would easily have entered the shop in which the deceased was. The robbers turned up Sutherland Street and got into a motor car. The constable crouched down behind a loaded truck and fired again. Eventually the car started, but as one man fell out the car had to stop until he clambered in again. The constable fired again and must have struck the car because there was the bullet mark on it. The car went along the Praya and disappeared in a westerly direction, the driver of it being forced to do as he told, because a loaded revolver was held at his head. The constable telephoned for assistance and the deceased was sent to the hospital where he later died. From certain information which the Police received they went to Kennedy Town and visited a tea house in Catchick Street. Led by the chief Chinese detective they went on to a verandah and there saw the three prisoners, seated at a table. The first two men were seized, but the third man crouched down and slipped away a little when he fired three shots at the police. One shot struck the constable who was holding the second man and both the third and second man made for the stairs. At the bottom they were met by Sergeant Clark and he fired on them but missed. He then struck the leading man on the head with his revolver, but in so doing had the misfortune to lose it, and the man got away. The second man was also fired at by Sergeant Clark, but he was forced to retreat to the other side of the road. Both men got away for the time being, but the man who was shot at the verandah was later found by Sergeant Clark and he was being searched when he was taken to the hospital.

BURGLARY.

SOVEREIGNS STOLEN FROM SINCERE'S.

Yet another burglary has to be reported. On this occasion the Sincere Company has suffered, its loss being 250 sovereigns.

It appears that a burglar or burglars entered the store at night and stole the coins from two safes in the Secretary's office on the fourth floor. The locks of the safes were opened by the use of wire.

So far, no arrests have been made.

Later news is to the effect that the haul made by the burglars represents money and jewellery of an estimated value of over two thousand dollars. The burglars appear to have broken through the main door on the fourth floor, though how they got into the building is not known. A number of watchmen sleep inside the premises, but these appear to have heard no noise whatever during the night.

THEFTS FROM GRAVES.

VASES STOLEN FROM CEMETERY.

A curious type of theft was heard of in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, in which a rag-and-bone picker was charged with larceny.

It seems that the rag and bone man extended his operations outside his legitimate profession, by going into the Protestant cemetery and there committed thieving depredations amongst the graves. From the grave of the late Mr. Ahwee, the thief stole one of a pair of duplicate vases. Why he left the other behind was not known. The grave of the son of Inspector Gerrard was also visited by the thief, who robbed it of a glass vase. When the thief was going away from the Cemetery he was arrested by the caretaker who found nearly half a dozen vases of every description packed in his basket. It was stated by Sanitary Inspector Allan, in Court to-day, that the cemetery suffered from these thefts on many occasions, but the present was the only time on which they could catch the thief. In many cases where the thieves could not carry away the bigger wreaths they wantonly broke them.

Inspector Gerrard testified to the effect that several wreaths had been stolen from his son's grave. Remarking that the prisoner had committed a very serious offence Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

COOLIE FINED.

FOR MOLESTING JAPANESE CHILDREN.

Patriotism with some Chinese coolies lay in a misguided direction. This is how they contributed "their bit" to the cause of their country. The pupils of the Japanese Primary School at Kennedy Road had occasion to complain to the Japanese Consul that they were often molested by a number of Chinese coolies, and the consequence was that the Police were asked to keep a special look-out at that part of Queen's Road Central near the Naval Dockyard, where the coolies were wont to congregate and bait the boys as they returned from school. On Saturday morning one of these coolies was arrested by a Chinese detective, and the evidence against him was given by the pupils of the school.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT HERO.

In the above picture Sir Arthur W. Brown (left) is seen in Company with the late Sir (Lieut.) Alcock, with whom he made the memorable 16 hour flight across the Atlantic in May last. Sir Arthur, accompanied by Lady Brown, arrived in Hongkong this morning on a pleasure tour. An interview is given elsewhere.

SIR ARTHUR BROWN.

HERO OF ATLANTIC FLIGHT IN HONGKONG.

The arrival of the Aerial Derby Commission in Hongkong, coincided with the visit of Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, the navigator who took part in the famous non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean with the late Captain Alcock.

Sir Arthur, who is staying at the Hongkong Hotel with his wife, is on a pleasure tour of the East. Interviewed by a representative of the Telegraph, he stated that he was on the steamer China when that vessel went, on the rocks near Nagasaki. After being in the stranded vessel for three days, he transferred over to the Nikko Maru and arrived at this port this morning.

The flight across the Atlantic which has now become famous

was, our representative was told by Sir Arthur, performed in 16 hours without any mishap. The starting place was at St. John's, in Newfoundland, and the flight ended at Clifden in Ireland. For this feat, the first of its kind, Sir Arthur Brown and Capt. Alcock were knighted by the H. M. the King. Captain Alcock unfortunately did not live to enjoy his honours. He was killed in an aeroplane crash in France last December.

Are you a competitor in the Aerial Derby, the Commission of which is at present staying in this Hotel too? asked the interviewer. Sir Arthur said it was likely that he would be a competitor, providing that there was anything to be gained by being so. The plans of the Aerial Derby Commission were not completed yet and until he knew what they were, he could not give a definite announcement of his intention of joining in the contest.

THE HONG WAN I.

SUCCESSFULLY REFLOATED.

Our Amoy correspondent writes as follows:—
The s.s. Hong Wan I, which recently went ashore near here, was successfully refloated on the morning of the 21st instant and is now anchored off Kulangsu, where she is being patched up prior to proceeding to Hongkong. I hear that the ship's bottom is badly torn and that the vessel is damaged considerably in the No. 1 hold. The reef upon which the vessel grounded is off the island of Tao Lao, five miles from here.

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TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 2 1/4d.
THE WEATHER.
Forecast:—fair. Barometer:—29.99. Temperature 2 p.m.:—63. Humidity 2 p.m.:—67.

WARDER SPEED FUND.

FOOTBALL MATCH PROCEEDS.

Mr. G. W. Gerrard, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Football Club, has forwarded to Mr. J. W. Franks, Hon. Treasurer of the late Warder Speed Fund, the sum of \$794.65, being net proceeds and subscriptions, etc. received from benefit match, South China Athletic versus Hongkong Football Club, held on the Club Ground on 17th January, 1920, made up as follows:—
Stand ... \$309.00
Collections round Ground ... 53.55
Subscriptions collected ... 422.00
Proceeds of South China Athletic v. Royal Naval ... 58.00
10th January ... 2.00
Bets ... \$336.55
Expenses ... 41.90
Printing, advertising, etc. ... \$794.65

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JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA AND RUSSIA.
Mr. E. Suzuki, the Consul General for Japan, courteously forwards for publication the following speech by Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, made in the Parliament at Tokyo on Thursday, 22nd January.

It is a source of profound gratification that the world war, which extended over five years, has come to an end and the peace of the world has at length been restored. Whether or not the Peace Treaty shall prove a success or failure depends altogether upon the spirit and manner of its operation. Japan has on no occasion failed to carry out her international engagements and she will be one of those States which will strictly carry out every term of the Treaty. It is my ardent hope that, in full appreciation of His Majesty's wishes as expressed in the recent Imperial Rescript, the whole nation, abiding by the principles of universal justice, and following the path of humanity, will now put forth their best endeavours, both moral and material, towards the advancement of national resources, with a view to making whatever contribution they can to the progress of the world and that they will at the same time fully discharge the obligations which they owe to other nations. As regards the questions of the day, these pertaining to China and Russia occupy the foremost place. They are the two great questions of the world and of vital interest to our country. Japan entered into the Great War in August, 1914, in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Following upon the declaration of war against Germany, Kiauchau was captured and this base of German influence in the Orient was destroyed. As to the final disposition of Kiauchau, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 and the statement made last year by our delegates in the peace conference and repeated announcements made by myself, amply testify to the fact that this country has from the outset been determined to restore it to China. The so-called Shantung question comprises, in the main, the questions pertaining to the leased territory of Kiauchau and the Shantung railways. One is to be restored to China while the other is to be worked under joint enterprise by both countries in accordance with the terms of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1913. It is a matter of regret that there are some foreign critics who remain under the erroneous impression that the whole province of Shantung is the subject of the so-called Shantung question. I am happy to assure you that the determination of the Japanese Government to abide by their pledged word to restore the leased territory to China and to work the railway as a joint enterprise of the two countries has never been shaken. With the coming into force of the Peace Treaty former German rights in the leased territory and the railway have been completely transferred to our possession. The Government is now taking the necessary steps to transplant their old declaration of determination into actual fact. The anti-Japanese movement commenced in China in connection with the negotiations in Paris concerning the Shantung question has not yet subsided. The Government have, from time to time, given instructions to the Minister at Peking and the Consuls at various places to discuss the matter with the Central Government and local authorities respectively, with a view to the suppression of this unwelcome development and, of late, further representations have been made to the Peking Government. The Chinese Government have given us the assurance that they will take all possible measures looking to the control of the movement and, as it is believed that they are using their best endeavours to give effect to this assurance, the Japanese Government are now vigilantly watching the result of the steps taken by them. I feel persuaded that the calmness with which our nation has faced this Anti-Japanese movement and the patience with which our people are waiting for the Chinese people to reflect will be certain to have commended itself to the general approbation of the world. In spite of the persecution to which our countrymen are subjected at the hands of the Chinese and in spite also of the boycotting of Japanese goods in China, we do not shut our eyes to China's difficulties as she faces them to-day in consequence of the distressing condition of her finances, which, if left alone, might threaten the existence of her Government. Accordingly the Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to their already announced policy and withholding any such loans as are calculated in their

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opinion to form a permanent conflict between the North and the South would be ready to render financial assistance to China when indispensable for the maintenance of her Government in conjunction with other interested powers with a view to meeting her immediate requirements. The Japanese Government tendered advice in December, 1918, in concert with Great Britain, France, America and Italy, to the leaders of the contending factions to put an end to their conflict and similar advice was repeated in June last, yet the desired peace is not within sight to the profound regret of the Japanese Government and the Powers concerned. Our country stands in very close relations to China from geographical, historical, political and economic points of view. It is contrary to our desires that civil strife should be protracted in China for years. It was really in the hope of facilitating the reconciliation of the North and the South that we have taken much pains in control of loans as well as in restriction of the export of arms to China, all of which meant no small sacrifice on the part of our people, and when ever a suitable opportunity may present itself in future the Japanese Government are ready to put forth their best efforts, in consultation with other Powers concerned, for the speedy restoration of peace between the North and the South. In short, we are most solicitous to see an early completion of the great work of the unification of China. The Russian question is a matter of great moment to Japan. With the advance of Bolshevik forces a very serious situation has developed in Russia. At one time, it appeared as if the government of both South and North Russia and other forces in the East had been brought together under the leadership of the Kolchak Government at Omsk with a fair prospect of the restoration of a united Russia. Of late the anti-Bolshevik forces in European Russia have been on the wane while both Great Britain and France appear to have come to a decision to render no further assistance to Russia. In Siberia, with the defeat of the Kolchak army, the Omsk Government were obliged to transfer their seat to Irkutsk. There again the whole town now seems to have been given over to confusion and disquietude. Thus the Kolchak Government have, to all appearances, lost the power of controlling the situation. The Japanese Government have consistently stood for the policy of international concord in Siberia and particularly they have taken great pains to act in complete accord with America. Accordingly they lately approached the American Government with a view to arriving at an understanding with them on the question of sending reinforcements to places where the forces of railway guards were more or less depleted. While their reply was being eagerly awaited the Commander-in-Chief of the American army in Vladivostok sent a communication to General Oki on the 8th instant that, in accordance with instructions from the military authorities in Washington, the American forces would be withdrawn from Siberia. On the following day an American representative declared at the meeting of the special Inter Allied Committee that the American Government had come to a decision to cease participating in the supervision of the operation of the railway in Siberia and charged their representatives to withdraw from the Board of the committee. Subsequently, on the 12th instant, a

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]
AMERICA AND SIBERIA.
Washington, Jan. 24.
The Government's note to Japan concerning its decision to withdraw the American troops from Siberia states that the reinforcement of the troops is impracticable and the maintenance of the "status quo" which might be involved by the Government in undertaking to do it, is so indefinite as to be inadvisable. The Government regrets the necessity of the decision because it seems to mark the end, at least temporarily, of the co-operative effort of Japan and the United States to assist the Russian people which had already begun to bear important results and seemed to give promise for the future. The Government does not relinquish in the least its deep interest in the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia nor its purpose to co-operate with Japan in the frankest and most friendly way in all practical plans for the political and economic rehabilitation of Russia.

formal reply to our overture was received and it was explained that it was by mistake that the American Commander's communication to his Japanese colleague at Vladivostok as above alluded to was made before the reply of the American Government was sent to the Japanese Government. For his the American authorities expressed their sincere regret. Above is the substance of communications that have passed between ourselves and America on this subject. The need for sending out the reinforcement to our railway guards having been intensified by exigencies or the situation in Siberia, the Japanese Government have taken steps to despatch about half a division for that purpose. At any rate the present plight of Russia is a matter of grave concern, not only to Russia herself but also to all those interested in the general peace of the world. The Japanese Government are extremely anxious to see a speedy establishment of a stable Government in Russia and the achievement of her complete resurrection. I permit myself to give utterance to my earnest hope that the day may not be far off when we may be able to see a final settlement of all the troubles in each of these neighbouring countries as well as a complete restoration of peace throughout the whole world. The Japanese Government, always anxious as they are for the consummation of an universal peace and the furtherance of international co-operation, are determined that right and justice shall be their guiding principle in their dealings with other nations. This is amply testified by the line of conduct pursued by our country at the Paris Conference and by our policy in China and Russia. With the establishment of the League of Nations the position of our country in the family of nations has gained in importance while relations with other countries have grown in intimacy and opportunities for making our contributions to the promotion of the general welfare of all the inhabitants of the globe have become far more numerous. In such a momentous time as this the Japanese Government are happy to believe that with your support they will be enabled to secure the fulfilment of the mission of the Empire.

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CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT IN HONGKONG.

Writing on Friday, Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, secretary of the Sanitary Board, says:—"As this is the season of the year in which we are most likely to suffer from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and as we still have some of the disease in the Colony, the Board would be pleased if you could see your way to publish either the entire pamphlet enclosed, or such extracts as you think might be of interest to your readers."

The pamphlet which is in both Chinese and English, gives the cause of the disease and deals with its symptoms and treatment and is as follows:—

Cerebro spinal meningitis has been a compulsory notifiable disease, in England since 1912. Up to that time, the disease, though well known, was in no way epidemic. During 1911 and 1915 it assumed epidemic proportions amongst civil and military populations, though never to the same magnitude and extent as in the United States of America and Continental Europe.

It first appeared in epidemic form in Hongkong, early in 1918.

At the request of the Government of Hongkong, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, sent Lieutenant Olitsky to Hongkong to investigate the disease on its special needs. This he did, and the gist of this pamphlet is taken from a report which he made to the Government on his study of the disease.

The cause of the Disease is the meningococcus, an organism which is usually found in the upper part of the throat. If it remains there it seems to be more or less harmless but if it finds its way to the meninges of the brain and cord it produces the disease known as Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Factors in the spread of the disease are any conditions which lower vitality, but especially those which produce a catarrhal condition of the respiratory mucous membrane, since it appears to be through that membrane that the organism gains access to the meninges. Intimate respiratory contact is a prime factor in the spread of the disease. Symptoms in the early stages are usually obscure and may only consist of fever, chill, loss of appetite or vomiting.

Then may follow a short period during which the patient feels better. Then the typical symptoms appear. They are headache, stiffness of the neck, and a gradually increasing difficulty in bending forward the head. The patient cannot touch his chest with his chin. If one places the hand under the back of the head when the patient is lying on this back and attempts to lift the head forward the patient will cry out with pain. In the same position he will be unable to straighten his legs and lift the feet upwards while keeping the legs straight. In children convulsions occur.

Treatment. There is only one method. Following Dr. Olitsky's advice, the Government has prepared by the Government Bacteriologist at the Bacteriological Institute, Tai Ping, a special serum for the treatment of the disease in Hongkong.

or it has to be noted that unless the serum is prepared from the same type of organism as that from which the patient is suffering, it has no curative value. Five horses have been treated for the preparation of serum, and are now producing enough to supply the needs of Hongkong. This serum the Government are prepared to supply for local use, free of charge under certain conditions, which aim at guaranteeing that the serum will be properly used.

Speaking of Serum in the treatment of the disease Lieutenant Olitsky writes:—

The marked success of specific treatment of epidemic meningitis needs no commentary. Colonel Flexer of the Rockefeller Institute reporting on a series of over 1300 cases treated with serum says:—

It is our belief that the analysis of histories of epidemic meningitis which have been presented, furnish convincing proof that the antimeningococcal serum, when used by the subdural method of injection, in suitable doses and at proper intervals, is capable of reducing the period of illness, of preventing in large measure of chronic lesions and types of infection, of bringing about complete restoration to health, in all but a very small number of the recovered, thus lessening the serious, deforming, and permanent consequences of meningitis, and of greatly diminishing fatalities due to the disease.

Notwithstanding these facts, it appears that only very few of the great numbers of Chinese are willing to receive serum treatment. This is proved by a glance at the figures from the Tung Wah Hospital, where out of 417 patients, 332 received no serum. The mortality amongst these was 84.9%.

Colonel Flexer reports that in a series of cases treated with serum during the first three days of the illness, the mortality was 18.1% only. The objection of the community to proper serum treatment is wholly responsible for the terrible mortality of almost 85%.

By the proper method of treatment is meant:—

1. The use of a potent serum.
2. The injection of the serum early in the disease.
3. The injection of sufficient amount in a systematic manner.
4. Intravenous injection combined with intraspinal.

Now with an ample supply of serum at hand, and with its systematic use, our hopes are that this disease may be robbed of its devastating effect in the Colony.

To carry out this treatment Lieutenant Olitsky recommends the early detection of the disease and the removal and treatment of the patient in a hospital. "The isolation of the patient so as to remove his area of influence with regard to his infectivity is of prime consideration. At all times the clinical symptoms should be confirmed by microscopic and bacteriological examination of the Cerebro Spinal Fluid, and where indicated, by the bacteriological examination of the nasopharyngeal secretions. Important to note is the fact that the very mild case, the patient who is mislead in diagnosis, may be quite as infective as the fulminating type of case. With a disease like cholera, drastic measures are taken to destroy all infection in anything that may have been soiled by the patient, and so prevent other people from getting the disease. Every cure is taken to prevent food and water especially from being contaminated. In bubonic plague special efforts are made to get rid of rats and their fleas which carry the disease to man. To suppress malaria efforts are made to prevent the mosquito which conveys the disease, from breeding in new dwellings. With regard to the spread of this disease Dr. Olitsky says strict attention should be paid to personal hygiene, and care should be taken not to cough or sneeze or hawk or talk loudly directly in front of any one. Isolation of a patient suffering from the disease should be insisted on. It is known to the Government that Chinese do not like too close contact with the Sanitary Inspector and his attendant coolies, therefore in order to encourage the Western treatment of this disease, it has been decided that every possible facility will be given for the proper treatment of this disease in the Hospital at Tung Wah Hospital.

NOTICES



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THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

vent other people from getting the disease. Every cure is taken to prevent food and water especially from being contaminated. In bubonic plague special efforts are made to get rid of rats and their fleas which carry the disease to man. To suppress malaria efforts are made to prevent the mosquito which conveys the disease, from breeding in new dwellings. With regard to the spread of this disease Dr. Olitsky says strict attention should be paid to personal hygiene, and care should be taken not to cough or sneeze or hawk or talk loudly directly in front of any one. Isolation of a patient suffering from the disease should be insisted on. It is known to the Government that Chinese do not like too close contact with the Sanitary Inspector and his attendant coolies, therefore in order to encourage the Western treatment of this disease, it has been decided that every possible facility will be given for the proper treatment of this disease in the Hospital at Tung Wah Hospital.

charge will be made for use of the serum. To encourage the reporting of a case of the disease as early as possible no disinfection or general cleansing of the house will take place in the house where the disease has occurred. The sooner the patient is treated with serum the better are his chances of recovering. This is shown by the following table from Dr. Olitsky's report:—

Serum injected.	Not Cases	Died	Present
From 1st to 3rd day 100	86	18	12
From 4th to 7th day 840	94	27	29
From 7th day onwards 680	248	80	56

INFLUENZA IN HONGKONG.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ADVICE

Mr C. M. W. Reynolds, secretary of the Sanitary Board, writes on Saturday:—"In view of the presence of Influenza in the Colony I am directed to forward you the enclosed notes on Influenza by Dr. W. W. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health, and to ask as a favour that you will publish it if you think it of sufficient interest to your readers."

NOTES ON INFLUENZA.

Influenza is a disease which spreads directly from person to person. It is very infectious even in its early stages.

As is the case in many other diseases e.g. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever there occur mild cases which escape detection. There are also "carriers" i.e. persons, who while not ill yet harbour the infective virus and are therefore capable of spreading the disease.

By such persons the disease is maintained in a country during inter epidemic periods.

Method of Transmission.—The secretions from the nose, throat and respiratory tract of an infected person spread the disease by infecting the air in his immediate neighbourhood, especially by means of forced expirations e.g. coughing and sneezing. Therefore close association with infected persons, even mild cases, is the cause of the spread of the infection.

It is not considered probable that the virus can maintain existence and multiply outside the body of a host. Apart from crowds, and where there is plenty of space and free ventilation the virus given off becomes so diluted that the danger of infection is proportionately reduced.

Preventive Measures.—These are largely individual undertakings and may be indicated by the following simple rules.

1. Avoid Crowds and public gatherings.
2. Keep all rooms well ventilated.
3. Consider that all persons suffering from "Colds" are very probably infected with Influenza.
4. Persons with "Colds" should seek Medical advice.
5. An infected person should be isolated as much as possible quite early in his illness in an airy and well ventilated room.
6. All food utensils used by a patient should be kept for his use only. After use they should be disinfected by immersion in boiling water.
7. Towels, handkerchiefs etc. used by the patient should be similarly treated.
8. It is better to remove a patient to hospital when this can be done than to keep him at home.
9. If a patient holds a handkerchief over his nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing he will greatly diminish the contamination of the air in his neighbourhood. Handkerchiefs thus used should be frequently changed.
10. Attendants on patients can afford themselves some protection by wearing masks made of three or four folds of muslin. Spectacles or better goggles will afford protection against infection of the eyes.
11. Masks should be changed frequently. Boiling water will disinfect them.
12. People who in the course of their daily work are obliged to mingle with crowds or enter buildings where many people are present can to some measure protect themselves from infection by holding over their noses and mouths a clean handkerchief which will act temporarily as a mask entangling the minute droplets containing the virus which is given off by infected persons.
13. Live daily under a healthy regime; avoid "chill" and over indulgence in exercise and diet. Remember that alcohol is not a prophylactic.
14. A gargle may be used with advantage. For this a useful mixture may be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of common salt in a pint of water and adding enough permanganate of potash to produce a light pink colour.

GROWING MORE COTTON.—According to the annual report of the Industrial Commissioner of Hubei, the results of the agricultural experimenting grounds, especially with the experiment of the American cotton seeds, are very satisfactory and the Chinese authorities are issuing pamphlets for the information of the farmers. The Hubei Government is now planning to grow more cotton in the province.

NOTICES

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TO

FEBRUARY 3rd

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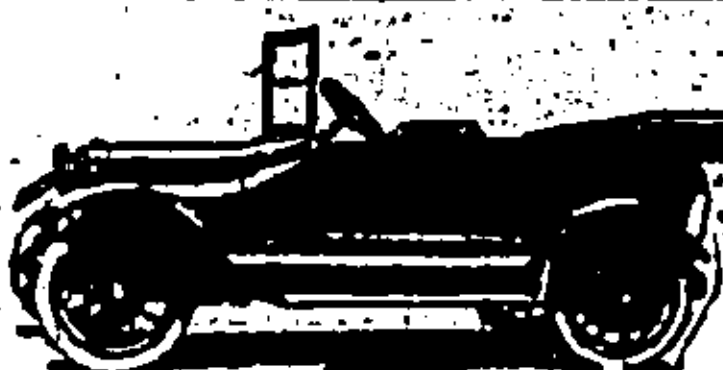
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MARRIAGE

GORDON-LEITH.—On the 24th January at St. Joseph's Church Alexandra Stopani Gordon 3rd daughter of A. G. Gordon Esq. of Hongkong to Alister Cameron Leith, son of the late Alexander Leith Esq. of Bedford.

DEATH

DEACON.—Victor Hobart Deacon, of Weymouth, England, on 15th January 1920. (by cable).

NOLAN.—On January 23, at the Government Civil Hospital Nicholas George Nolan, aged 44 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING AT UNIVERSITIES.

It was no mean accomplishment for a youth in his twenties to leave his University and to become, in four years of warfare, a general in command of a brigade. The qualities of courage, abnormal intelligence, and that intangible gift of commanding men, were essential in the highest degree. Britain had many young generals serving with distinction in the war, and quite a number of them were undergraduates in 1914. But it is perhaps more remarkable still to see, now the war is over, these young generals go back to their books, take up the thread of their studies where it was broken, and set about equipping themselves for civil careers with as much zeal as they showed when they were called, as amateur soldiers, to face the greatest military power in the world. This is one of the phases of the post-war problem of education which Britain has had to settle. When war was declared, her universities emptied as speedily as a theatre empties when the curtain is rung down upon the final act. All the students who could persuade the recruiting authorities to accept them got into khaki and went to learn a different lesson in a sterner school. A terribly large proportion of these young men gave their lives. Some gave limbs and health. The least these students gave were five years at the most important period of their lives—the years in which they were to equip themselves for the careers which they had chosen.

There are 1,500 ex-officers at Oxford alone. Many of them have been helped by the experiment made by the British Government who set aside six million pounds to enable demobilised officers to take a university education. That experiment has been more than justified by its results. The promoters of the Government's scheme no doubt anticipated the advantages they would confer on those who received their grants, but they can hardly have foreseen the great benefit to the universities as a whole which has resulted from the example of application to work set by the ex-officer students. They felt, when the scheme was first started, that men who had been on active service would not easily recover the habit of study, and that, being older than the normal undergraduate, they would not fall readily into the restrictions of university life and its discipline. What has actually happened is that these older ex-service men realise very fully that they will soon have to turn to the business of their lives, and this has produced a genuine keenness to learn and has given a sense of reality to their studies. Economics seem to have the first claim on their interests, for most of them have decided on business careers as the best way in which to help their country in its task of reconstruction. All the British Universities are co-operating in the very thorough measures taken by the Government in preparing men for commercial careers. The comprehensive scheme of the University of London is more or less typical of those taken by other universities. Its details, incidentally, have been framed with the advice and approval of leading business men. In its fullest form the scheme gives four years training, beginning with a grounding in general business methods and in such subjects as modern languages, geography in relation to commerce, and economics. The final period is devoted to specialised training in the particular industry which the student proposes to enter. The course culminates in the award of a Degree of Commerce. Full provision is made under the scheme for young men and boys who cannot devote four years to taking their Degree. They are enabled to study after business hours or even at a distance, still obtaining the same advantages of skilled help and advice available to those with more means and leisure at their disposal; and they can ultimately sit for and obtain the same degree with the status which that degree will confer in the commercial world. The scheme also provides for those who have already entered business but who require special instruction in individual subjects such as a foreign language to enable the learner to take charge of a foreign branch.

All the British universities are now very full. More accommodation is required than ever before, and large and important developments are taking place to meet the ever-increasing demand for university training. The trend of Britain's whole system of education is to move forward more rapidly than it has ever done before. The universities will also incidentally tend to become more cosmopolitan. Foreign students were always welcomed, but many more facilities are now being offered to men from other countries who have attained a certain standard in scholarship and who wish to complete their education and to obtain a degree from one of the British seats of learning.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE AERIAL DERBY.

The visit to Hongkong of the special Commission which is organising the first Aerial Derby around the world is an interesting sign of the times. If, say five years ago, anyone had talked about the possibility of flying around the world, he would most likely have been written down as a fit candidate for the nearest lunatic asylum. Yet in the interim we have had the double aerial cruise across the Atlantic by a British dirigible as well as the flight from England to Australia. It thus becomes clear that there should be no difficulty about flying around the globe. All that is needed is the planning of proper routes and the provision of a sufficient number of landing places. That, together with the object of creating a world interest in aeronautics and air travel, is the aim of the Commission at present visiting the Colony. It is interesting to note that Commodore Beaumont, who heads the Commission, has displayed a very lively interest in aerial matters, amongst his numerous benefactions being the establishing of an Aviation Officers' Club in Paris for Allied aviators, the equipping of a Club on the American lines for aviators at the Front, and the provision of many other necessities of American airmen in France. Besides being well-known in business circles he has evinced a practical interest in charitable work in the States, being amongst other things a director of the National Hospital for Consumptives in Denver.

WHAT OF HONGKONG?

We shall all be deeply interested in the outcome of the Mission's visit so far as Hongkong is concerned. Other places in the Far East are taking up the question of aviation with a very marked enthusiasm. Aero Clubs have been established in Peking and Shanghai, and we all know that Canton is becoming increasingly interested in aviation, being on the route of the projected flight from Rome to Tokyo. Of course, Hongkong being an island whose marked physical peculiarities would make it extremely difficult for airships to land on it, it would seem to the layman doubtful whether it could ever become a stopping place in a world Derby, though if an aerodrome and flying grounds were laid down in the New Territories there is no reason why the Colony should not display an interest equal to that of Canton in aviation. The day is coming, perhaps sooner than some of us think, when travel by air will be quite common, and it would be obviously to Hongkong's benefit to see what can be done to secure a recognition of the Colony's claims to consideration when it comes to laying down the regular transportation lines. We wish the Commission all success here, and trust that its visit will have all the happy results that its members look for.

THE MARATHON.

To pass from aeronautics to athletics, we are glad to hear that there is every prospect of a fine contest in the forthcoming Marathon Race which is being organised by the Hongkong Boxing Association. A few days ago we published a list of some of the entries and from what we have heard since it is clear that there will be no lack of competitors. It will be recalled that in the last Hongkong Marathon the winner was from one of the Indian regiments, and we learn that on this occasion the Indian Army will again be represented by a number of natives who are by no means novices at the game. They will make a big effort to win the Telegraph cup, but they will not have matters all their own way, for there are some good men amongst the naval nominees. The training work has already begun and the public is beginning to eagerly await the date of the race. It will be a fine test of endurance. But it's early yet to attempt to spot the winner.

CHINA REFLOATED.

Mr. O. H. Ritter, the agent of the China Mail Steamship Company, received a telegram last night from Nagasaki stating that the s.s. China, which went aground at the mouth of the harbour, was refloated on Sunday and is going into dry dock for preliminary examination to-day.

DAY BY DAY.

GET YOUR HAPPINESS OUT OF YOUR WORK, OR YOU WILL NEVER KNOW WHAT REAL HAPPINESS IS.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

Saturday's health return shows one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever, the victim being a Chinese.

H. E. the Governor is to present the prizes at the Victoria British School on Wednesday at 11 a.m.

A cable has been received in the Colony stating that the s.s. Eastern has sailed from Sydney for Hongkong with non-Unionists—whether engineers or officers is not stated.

The Bishop of Victoria Hongkong presided over a very successful session of the Synod of the Chinese Church in the Diocese. It was held at Canton from January 22 to 24. Most of the clergy were present and lay delegates came from nearly all parishes in the Diocese. The Bishop goes to-night to Hongmoon and Hokshan to hold confirmations and he is announced to preach twice at Canton on Sunday next, February 1st.

Convicted under an ordinance which was no longer in force, the Chinese who was fined \$10 recently for inscribing Chinese characters on the wall in Seymour Road, urging his countrymen to boycott the local Sincere, Wing On and Sun (companies because they sold Japanese goods, was to-day given back his fine on the discovery of the mistake. Mr. J. R. Wood said that the conviction was now withdrawn on the ground that the Ordinance which was no longer in existence, as it had been suspended by proclamation in 1913.

The Russian Grand Opera Company gave two performances on Saturday, producing "Madame Butterfly" at a matinee and "The Barber of Seville" at night. Both operas were much enjoyed, the latter especially. The Company's season here is drawing to a close, but there are still some enjoyable evenings promised. To-night "Rigoletto" is to be staged, in place of "The Huguenots," and although the public is likely to be confused by these frequent changes at short notice, to-night's play is one of the best in the Company's repertoire.

The old, old tale of the arms and ammunition being given him by a friend to carry, was again revived at the Police Court to-day. The defendant said he had been a merchant in America, worth \$25,000, and he had no intention of concealing the arms and ammunition. Evidence was, however, given by a Chinese constable to the effect that he found the ammunition, amounting to 79 rounds, and two parts of a revolver, carefully concealed in a trunk belonging to the defendant. After Mr. Farebrother Mason had made known the statement of the defendant to the Magistrate, His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

Quantities of broken rice which the Dairy Farm people had intended for consumption by their cattle at the Pokfulam Farm had from time to time mysteriously disappeared in small handfuls. A suspicion arose that some of the farm hands might have deprived the cows of their rations by making off with the rice. This turned out as suspected, and in many cases the coolies responsible for the thefts were fined by the Manager. A further example was made of one of them at the Police Court to-day, when Mr. N. L. Smith imposed on him a fine of \$25, or, in the alternative, one month's hard labour. Evidence was given to the effect that defendant was seen leaving the cowshed with the rice.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Reference Order dated 14. 1. 20, all former members of the Corps are required to return their arms, ammunition and equipment to store immediately. Those who intend to join the new Corps may have the same rifle and equipment back again if they wish when the new Corps is formed.

Officers and Warrant Officers are required to return their revolvers and ammunition to store immediately.

THE LATE MR. N.G. NOLAN.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. N.G. Nolan, Chief Interpreter at the Supreme Court, whose lamented death was recorded on Saturday, took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. Father Bianchi, assisted by the Rev. Father Augustine and the Rev. Father Maria.

There was a large attendance, among those present being Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E. (Attorney-General), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., many representatives of the local legal profession and the whole of the Supreme Court staff.

The deceased was laid to rest in the Roman Catholic Cemetery next to his late father and mother. It might here be mentioned that the deceased's parents came to Hongkong from Wexford, Ireland, over fifty years ago, and that his father was Principal Warder at Victoria Gaol for many years.

There was a very large number of floral tributes, including many from members of the official and legal communities.

SUPREME COURT'S TRIBUTE.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the business of the day commenced, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) sat together to pay tribute to the late Mr. N.G. Nolan.

There were also present in Court the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.), the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeham), the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. Leo Longinotto), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. F. Eldon Potter, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., Mr. J. H. Gardiner, Mr. Leo D'Alameda, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. G. Hayward, Mr. Agassiz and Mr. Arculli, representing the legal profession.

The Chief Justice said that before proceeding with the business of the Court he desired to refer to the loss that the Court had suffered by the death of its Chief Interpreter. Mr. Nolan has been connected with the Court all his official life and his knowledge of the Chinese language and various Chinese dialects was great. He might fittingly be described as an ideal Chinese interpreter. In that Court his assistance in the administration of justice had been vast and it would be no easy matter to replace him. (He the Chief Justice) had been in close personal contact with him for over eight years and he valued his co-operation in the heavy litigation that had engaged the attention of the Court. Personally, he greatly deplored his premature death and it was fitting that they should express sympathy with the widow and children in their sorrow.

The Puisne Judge said:—Mr. Attorney General.—Having known the late Mr. Nolan ever since the year 1897, I desire to say a few words. His knowledge of Chinese was accurate and profound. In addition to this he also spoke fluently Spanish Portuguese and Tagalog. He was a great interpreter, but I think he was more than this—he was an artist in interpretation. He took a great personal pride in his work and he was always anxious to find a fitting phrase and the proper word. And he was never satisfied until he had done so. I desire to join the Chief Justice in an expression of deep sympathy with his family.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, said:—Will your Lordships allow me to add a few words on behalf of the legal profession? We desire to respectfully associate ourselves with your Lordships' expressions of appreciation, regret and sympathy. Really first class interpreters are born not made, and Mr. Nolan was a born interpreter. My own respect for him and my admiration for his abilities are based on an acquaintance of over twenty years, and I think that respect and admiration are shared by all who knew him and had to work with him. I desire to express my own sense of the loss the Court has sustained and to offer our sympathy to his family.

SHORT OF FOOD IN VIENNA.

Vienna—Eighty per cent of the children in Vienna, the shortest of all the food-short spots in Europe, have rickets or some other serious disease from malnutrition.

AERIAL DERBY.

COMMISSION VISITS MACAO.

We have been asked to publish the following:

Mr. C. E. W. Ricou, a leading citizen and business man of Macao, owner of the electric lighting plant and interested in the development of one of the most progressive points on the China Sea, received the Commission organising the first Aerial Derby around the world on their arrival at Macao on Sunday, and discussed with them at his home, the great

advantages it would be to Macao to have an aerial service and informed members of the Commission of the work he has already done in the direction of installing the desired service.

The Far East Aviation Company has ordered to Macao seven planes, and ten American pilots and mechanics, and more will be added to the staff as soon as they can be secured. Mr. Ricou organised the Company and is the leading spirit in putting it into operation, having an office at Hongkong, where, in connection with Hongkong citizens, the policy of the Company is to be executed. The routes flight planned for the present are as follows:—

Between	and		Present time transportation	Time estimated by air
Macao	Hongkong	30 Miles	Boat Four Hours	30 Minutes
Hongkong	Canton	85 ..	Rail ..	60 ..
Hongkong	Shanghai	816 ..	Two and half days	8 Hours
Shanghai	Manila	1200 ..	Three days	12 ..

Many important cities are on these routes and the flying boat will be used exclusively, although there are good field landings at Shanghai and Canton and one can be established at Kowloon, opposite Hongkong.

Mr. Ricou is an expert aviator and was in charge of aviation in Indo China during the war, being located at Saigon.

While it is probable at present that Macao may not be represented in the Aerial Derby around the world, the colony is quite likely to be a stopping place for aviators travelling east or west and to encourage the good work in aviation going on, the Commission appointed Mr. C. E. W. Ricou their Special Commissioner for Macao, which Mr. Ricou accepted, assuring the Commission his hearty co-operation in assisting in the organisation and in conducting the Derby.

Mr. Ricou presented the Commission to His Excellency Governor Correia da Silva, who received them in the palace.

Governor Correia da Silva was formerly Admiral in charge of the Naval station in the Azores.

The Governor welcomed the Commission to the Colony and expressed a desire to know more of their work which he had read about through the columns of the press.

Details of the route of the Derby, its object, and benefit to the world were made known to His Excellency, who approved the work of the Commission and appreciated its great value to the Colony the establishing of an aerial service would produce. He hoped the Commission would visit his native country, Portugal and inform the people of the progress the Commission had made in organisation of the Derby.

COLONY'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY.

The inaugural meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the economic resources of the Colony was held at the Council Chamber this afternoon, there being a full attendance of members.

His Excellency the Governor briefly addressed the Committee, offering a few words of advice. He pointed out that a similar Committee was appointed in Ceylon in 1915 and that it had then been found better to publish interim reports from time to time instead of waiting for a full report. He suggested that that should be done here. He also suggested the appointment of sub-committees to consider the different matters which came up and whilst he would be willing to appoint further members of Committee if found necessary, he suggested that experts should be called in to give evidence. He would always be happy to give any assistance needed.

Under the presidency of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Chairman of the Committee, it was then decided to hold weekly meetings on Thursdays at 5 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the first meeting to be held on Thursday.

Some discussion then took place on what matters the Committee should consider, and Sir Paul Chater promised to ask the Government for a written statement of the questions it wished investigated.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Heavy seas at Dunwich, in Suffolk, are reported to have brought down half the tower of Dunwich Church, which fell into the sea. The remainder of the old edifice is doomed, as the cliffs are falling on either side of it.

The tale of the East Coast churches which have vanished in the sea is a long and romantic one (says a *Daily Chronicle* writer). But on many other parts of the English coast the constant erosion is serious, and one fears, too often a neglected matter. To deal satisfactorily with it of course presents many difficulties and demands the spending of a lot of money. That old church of Dunwich represents all that remains of the once noble seven churches that made the ancient port a solid, respectable town. We should know very little of the bravery of the city under the sea if it had not been for the lucky discovery of a great iron box washed up on the beach from a wreck. This box contained the records of Dunwich from the year 1595, and very curious and miscellaneous readings they make. What one chiefly admires about the Dunwich Magistracy of the Jacobean days is their unflinching kindness to strangers, and especially to Scotsmen.

James, it seems, brought many of his countrymen with him, and some got stranded in Dunwich. One item reads:—"Given to a Scottishman being sick in the town, to send him hence, its." Which you may interpret as you please.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

NEW ARRIVAL

WOOL DRESSING GOWNS

A warm and comfortable baby is a happy baby. Every little one can be made more comfortable and happy with one of these beautiful and stylish Infant Wool Dressing Gowns

Warm-Durable

Comfortable-Sanitary

Prices \$3.75 to \$4.50 each.

Also received a New line of

BABY WOOL UNDERWEAR

in all weights

Prices 65cts. to \$1.25 each.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.

TELEPHONE 1355.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The results of Saturday's games were as follows:

FRIENDLY.

Hongkong Club 2; Ambrose Sub. Depot, 0.

2ND DIVISION LEAGUE.

Club Reserves, 1; Kowloon, 4.

Navy Reserves, 6; South China, 0.

United F. C., 0; South China, 1.

Club 1.

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RAFFLE RESULT.

The following is the result of drawing of the raffle for M. Hauchecorne's clay figures, for the benefit of the Hongkong Fund for Boyvated France—

There were 749 tickets taken, and in addition to the 1st prize—the group of figures—there are ten consolation prizes, consisting of bronze plaques presented by Mademoiselle Van der Plier.

1st Prize, Group of Figures, won by Mr. E. V. D. Parr. Ticket No. 118.

2nd Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Lo Tsung Ko. Ticket No. 109.

3rd Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne. Ticket No. 503.

4th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza. Ticket No. 99.

5th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by M. Reau. Ticket No. 47.

6th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. R. M. Dyer. Ticket No. 643.

7th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. A. C. Botelho. Ticket No. 111.

8th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. J. Inazumi. Ticket No. 321.

9th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. V. Razavet. Ticket No. 231.

10th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. R. M. Dyer. Ticket No. 643.

11th Prize, Bronze Plaque, won by Mr. R. M. Dyer. Ticket No. 636.

GOLF.

SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND.

The postponed international golf match between teams representing England and Scotland took place yesterday on the U.S.R.C. links at Kowloon, singles being played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon. Sixteen pairs took part altogether. On the morning's play, Scotland were one up and on the afternoon's they were three up. As the result of the whole day's ties, Scotland won by 15 points to 11.

success, for the Navy set up a constant bombardment but could only score two, the goalie playing very finely. China were out-classed in all departments. Hayward rarely being properly tested and Navy were far and away superior.

Mr. Coaker was in charge of the game.

SHIELD COMPETITION.

A meeting of the Clubs' representatives was held at the Hongkong Club House on Saturday evening to draw for the Shield Competition. In the absence of last year's chairman, Mr. A. Wilton, the meeting elected Mr. J. McCubbin to the chair, and Mr. Gerrard, Hon. Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting and also the notices convening the meeting.

Representatives of the following teams attended:—The Ships Carlisle, Ambrose, Hawkins, Cadmus, Police, St. Joseph's, South China, Kowloon, and Club. The H. K. F. A. was represented by Mr. J. Ralston.

An application from Tamar to enter a team was accepted, but an application from Cairo, which is expected on the Station in the near future, was negatived in consequence of the matches being played immediately and the uncertainty of the latter ship's arrival. The entrance fee of \$10 per team was agreed to and the following draw was then made for the first round, to be played next Saturday, January 31st:—

Club Ground—Kowloon v. Cadmus, kick-off 4.15 p.m., referee Lt. Snook.

Military Ground—Carlisle v. Police, kick-off 4.15 p.m., referee M. Townsend.

Byes for 1st Round.—South China, Hawkins, Ambrose, St. Joseph's, "Tamar," Club.

2nd Round.—South China v. Hawkins, and Club v. Tamar. Winners of Kowloon v. Cadmus to play St. Joseph's, winners of Police v. Carlisle to play Ambrose.

Semi-Final.—Winners of Police and Carlisle v. Ambrose to play winners Hawkins or South China. Winners of Kowloon and Cadmus v. St. Joseph's to play Club or Tamar.

Some discussion ensued as to appointment of referees and dates of future matches and this was left to a sub-committee composed of Messrs. McCubbin, Birkenshaw, and Davies.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the officers of last year and the Chairman.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

Can supply all your requirements in Australian and Local Meats
RABITS, HARES, HAMS,
BACON, SAUSAGES, CORNED
BEEF & PORK, etc., etc.

OUR THIS WEEKS SPECIALITY
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
TRY THEM!

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.



PURE MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION

CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

Sole Agents

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

IMPORTERS



STEEL & STEEL PRODUCTS—FANTICO STEEL
TIN PLATE—BRASS-COPPER—ZINC & MACHINERY
HARDWARE—PAPER—DYES & PIECE GOODS.

TOP

FLOOR

TELEPHONE 2189.

YORK BUILDING.

WET WEATHER RHEUMATISM.

Why should rheumatism, a disease of the blood, be worse in wet weather than in dry?

The rheumatic poison in the blood is the predisposing cause of the disease. If you have the taint in your blood you may have rheumatism whenever the exciting cause stirs it to action. Wet weather excites to action something already in the blood, something that you must get rid of if you would be free from rheumatism.

What this something is, nobody knows. Not very long ago it was thought to be uric acid. Many doctors now think it is a microscopic organism or a specific bacillus.

It is a known fact that in rheumatism the blood becomes thin rapidly, that building up the blood relieves the rheumatism, and that there will be no return of the rheumatism as long as the condition of the blood is maintained.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended for rheumatism because they make the blood rich and red and free from rheumatic poisons. They have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, often in its worst forms, in this way during the past thirty years.

They are the World's most famous remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and other ailments due to impure, watery blood or disordered nerves. The best time to begin them is NOW.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are also obtainable, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szachuen Road, Shanghai.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on January 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Cityam	107.75 Below overflow	4.4 Below overflow
Cityam	25.6 Below overflow	24.11 Below overflow
Cityam	6.1 Below overflow	6.1 Below overflow
Cityam	0.1 Below overflow	0.1 Below overflow
Cityam	4.3 Below overflow	4.3 Below overflow
Cityam	12.3 Below overflow	12.3 Below overflow
Cityam	3.5 Below overflow	3.5 Below overflow
Cityam	14.10 Below overflow	14.10 Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Cityam	107.75	34.58
Cityam	25.6	24.11
Cityam	6.1	6.1
Cityam	0.1	0.1
Cityam	4.3	4.3
Cityam	12.3	12.3
Cityam	3.5	3.5
Cityam	14.10	14.10

Total 107.75 34.58

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1919	1920
Consumption	19.6	27.3
Estimated population	271,000	271,000
Consumption per head per day	12.0	21.5

Cleanest supply in all districts during December of both 1918 and 1919.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Kowloon	19.6	27.3
Kowloon	25.6	24.11

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Kowloon	19.6	27.3
Kowloon	25.6	24.11

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1919	1920
Consumption	19.6	27.3
Estimated population	271,000	271,000
Consumption per head per day	12.0	21.5

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

NOTICES.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

THE MAN
OF
TASTE

NEW STOCKS JUST TO HAND
NOW SHOWING.

J. T. SHAW

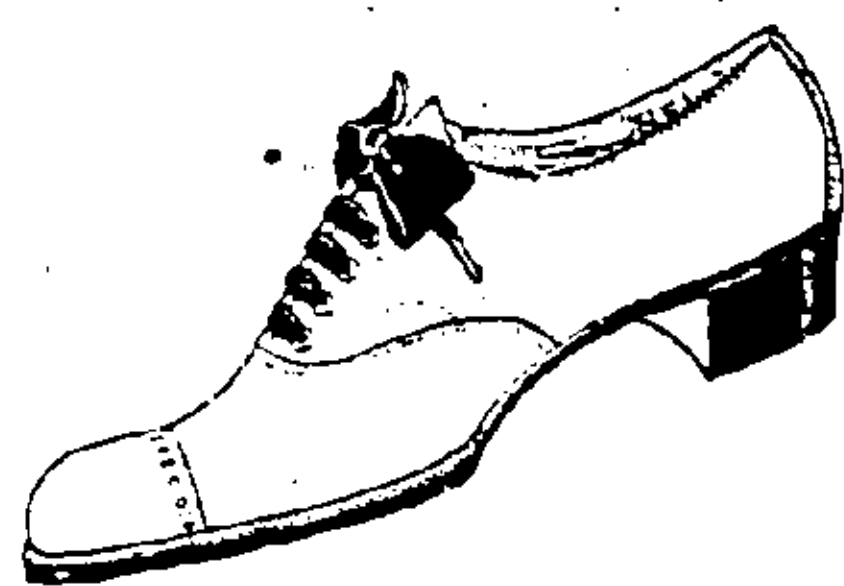
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SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.



SPECIAL SHOW OF
Gentlemen's High-Class
BOOTS & SHOES

IN
BLACK AND BROWN
FOR ALL OCCASIONS



These are made
of specially selected
leathers and
are of first-class
finish.

PUMPS SLIPPERS.

SEE WINDOW.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW MUSIC NEW RECORDS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

16, DES VCEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1392.

GOLDEN GUINIA

SPARKLING MUSCATEL

SPARKLING REDBURGUNDY

(Cresta Blanca)

SPARKLING MOSELLE

(Cresta Blanca)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 75)

SKANDIA

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
4th Floor Hotel Mansions. Tel. 114.
and at Canton.

MARINE ENGINES

SHIPPING.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA. APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENS. LAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SOMALI	6,700	8th Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.
DILWARA	5,600	16th Feb.	Spore, C'bo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	7,000	25th Jan.	Shanghai, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

* ST. ALBANS	4,000	2nd Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	26th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ITOLA	5,257	30th Jan.	Kobe.
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* Calls at Manila.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 15 ft. X 2 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

Agents.

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	FROM	DUE
*Monteagle	Jan. 18	Feb. 10
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
*Monteagle	Mar. 16	Apr. 10
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
*Monteagle	May 19	June 13
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 2	Aug. 27
Empress of Russia		

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Passage Rates	Gold	Gold
London & Japan	£30.00	£45.00
London & India	£30.00	£45.00
London & Australia	£30.00	£45.00

For Rates and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 724. Cable address: GACANPAO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern

Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Monday, 26th Jan., at noon.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 6th Feb., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

and Port Said.

TOYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Feb.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

and Port Said.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Monday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKATA MARU ... End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

NAGANO MARU ... Monday, 26th Jan.

TENSIN MARU ... End of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... End of January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Jan.

TAMA MARU ... (Kobe only) Sunday, 25th Jan.

SHIMPO MARU ... Saturday, 31st Jan.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 31st Feb., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	3,400	26th Jan. (from Kobe)
PERIA MARU	9,400	3rd Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	23rd Feb.
YANTO MARU	22,000	11th Mar.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	1st April

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,801	12th July.

* Passengers are interchangeable with the Union Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SEANGAL JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Mar. 23rd, 1920. Mar. 2nd, 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" 31st January.

LONDON "MATOPPO" 10th February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

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General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Jan. 1920.

For New York Direct.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

"MOORISH PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal

at Owners option

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPROVING JAPANESE HARBOURS.

The Japanese Home Department has decided to include ¥7,000,000 in the budget for the next financial year to improve the harbours of Nagasaki and Nagoya. A proposal to undertake harbour improvement works at Nagoya has also been receiving attention from the Home Department, which has now made a favourable decision. Work will commence on these improvements at the beginning of next year.

A NEW DOCKYARD.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's new dockyard at Hibya has been completed and covers a tract of land of some 358,000 tsubo. The yard is equipped with three docks and five slips as well as many fine buildings, including a hospital, official residences for employees, a seaman's training school, supplementary schools, etc. It is stated that the maximum capacity of the docks is for a ship 450 feet long.

THE S.S. OLYMPIC.

Two thousand men are now employed at Belfast in reconditioning the White Star liner *Olympic*, and installing oil-burning apparatus for the boilers. The *Olympic* is the largest British steamer. Good progress has been made with the removal of the guns and mountings and other special fittings which were placed on board the vessel for Admiralty service. The watertight door system is being overhauled, and electrical control gear of the latest type will be fitted.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S APPEAL.

Admiral Beatty stated recently that owing to the reduction of the naval personnel 20,000 long-service men who fought gallantly in the war are now unemployed and suffering from distress despite their pensions. He pointed out that skilled mechanics, electricians and engineers are handicapped in seeking employment by the trade union rule regarding apprenticeship. Admiral Beatty suggests that this bar be not applied to these, and that employers give discharged naval men an opportunity to earn their living.

A SLUMP IN JAPANESE SHIPPING.

In view of the slump now prevailing in Japanese shipping circles, a great deal of interest is naturally being taken in the matter of shipbuilding in Japan. It appears that unlike shipping circles shipbuilding circles are comparatively well off, owing to high prices new steamers are fetching of late. It is said that although the importation of raw materials from England and America has become free since the Armistice, yet the cost of building has considerably increased since then through the increase in wages and the prices of raw materials. Hence the high prices for new ships already stated. Ships of 1,000 tons and over in displacement launched during the first eleven months of the present year numbered 124, equalling 556,921 tons and the figures, when those launched or to be launched in the course of January are added, will further increase to 150 in number and 700,000 in tonnage respectively.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

It was pointed out at a recent meeting of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce that it was very difficult to maintain Queensland trade with Colombo and India owing to vessels calling so seldom at Brisbane, and it was stated that the only hope of developing Eastern trade was to have vessels for those ports calling at Brisbane regularly. It was decided to appeal to the Minister for Trade and Customs during his visit to Brisbane, and to again point out the disabilities from which Queensland export merchants were suffering. Attention was also drawn to the trade with the Pacific Islands. A number of firms and companies interested in the Solomon Islands were located in Brisbane, but up to the present all the trade of the islands had gone to Sydney, as that seemed to be the only State able to deal with the native products. It was thought that if the Brisbane merchants showed a desire, in a practical way, to open up trade with these islands, many of the buying agents might be prepared to support Brisbane merchants. It was decided that the shipping and insurance and trade and commerce standing committee should make inquiries as to the possibilities of trade with the Pacific Islands and the East.

SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Tues., 27th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 27th Jan. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Wed., 28th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 30th Jan. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoithow	Loksang	Fri., 30th Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed., 4th Feb. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore returning from Calcutta steamer via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, Oceania calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and have a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, steamers calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Swatow.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other wharves when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having a full accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato calling at Welisail and Chetco.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Welisail and Chetco.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about 28th January for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Pakhoi	27th Jan. at 9 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	27th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	29th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	1st Feb. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	10th Feb. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthips. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (twice weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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Hongkong Jan. 26, 1920.

Agents.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Quinnabaug	Medina	TUES., 27th Jan. at noon.
Haihong	W. C. Passmon	FRI., 30th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

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ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

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For Seattle & Vancouver. For San Francisco.

"WEST IVIS" Early Feb. "HATHAWAY" Late Jan./Early Feb.

"WEST JENA" M. of Feb. "WEST CACTUS" 9th February, 1920.

"COLORADO SPIRINGS" End of Feb.

ALSO

"West Felix", "West Henshaw", "West Iron", "Western Glen", "Fakenfield",

"Devonshire", "Elton", "Stanley", "West Cactus", "West Segovia", "West Idip",

"Hathaway", "Vincin", "Elkhorn", arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through Bills issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.

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L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. E. A. NELSON, General Agent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of Feb.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore. "SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Jan.

SAIGON, BANCK K & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service. "UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Jan.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th Feb.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

For Sydney only.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

Early February.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

Early March, 1920.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

Middle March, 1920.

Via SUEZ.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUN-HINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILING FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Wednesday, Jan. 28th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Wednesday, Feb. 25th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels	
"WEST CONOB"	Wednesday, Jan. 27th.
"WEST SELENE"	Friday, Feb. 20th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

"LAKE FIELDING"	Saturday, Jan. 31st.
"LAKE PAUL"	Wednesday, Feb. 24th.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions,

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SHIPPING.



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Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ICONIUM"	About Feb. 4	"ENDICOTT"	About Mar. 16
"CROSSKEYS"	Feb. 15	"ELKTON"	Mar. 30
"WHEATLAND"	Feb. 24		

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"COXEL"	About January 18th.
"MOLAGUE"	February 29th.
"ABERCOR"	March 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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Telephones 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	26th January.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	8th March.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	21st March.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"TANCRED"	26th January.
"WEST HARTS"	2nd February.
"STANLEY DOLLAR"	6th February.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

"GRACE DOLLAR"	31st January.
----------------	---------------

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States of Canada.

Movements subject to change without notice.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

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Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & Great Northern S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS"	via Suez	28th January.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Suez	20th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

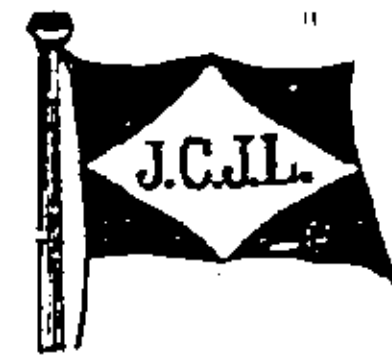
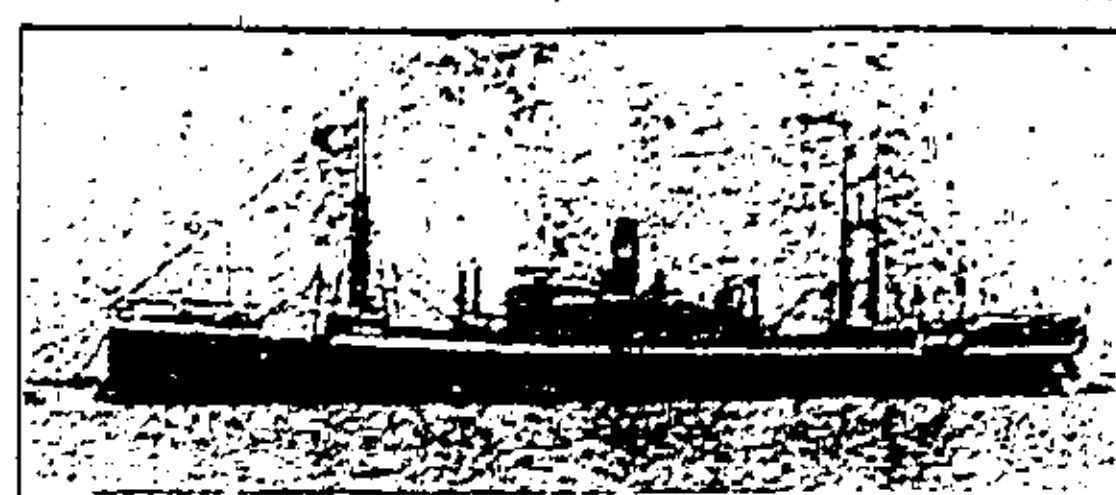
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HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiliwong	Java	5th Feb.	12th Feb.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th Feb.	13th Feb.	Shanghai
Tjisondari	Japan	12th Feb.	14th Feb.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "ARAKAN"

March 5th.

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Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA SUEZ & PANAMA CANAL.

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Sailing on or about the 4th February.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

VENICE & TRIESTE.

Sailing on or about 31st January, 1920.

CARRYING 1ST, 2ND & 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Trains leave Trieste 8 a.m. each day ARRIVING PARIS.

10.40 a.m. the following day.

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Regular services between

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For Java, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 20th February.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SHIMO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 9th Jan., and is expected here on the 30th Jan.

The s.s. MOORISH PRINCE is expected here from New York on or about 26th instant.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th Jan., and is expected here on the 4th Feb.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SHINYO M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th Jan., and is expected here on the 6th Feb.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA from Hongkong on the 25th Dec., arrived at Vancouver on the 15th January.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAGA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 10th Jan., and is expected here on the 18th Feb.

The R.M.S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Shanghai on 21st Jan., left there 22nd Jan., and is due at Moji on 24th Jan.

The N.Y.K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 22nd Jan., and is expected here on the 26th Jan.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TAMA M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 19th Jan., and is expected here on the 30th Jan.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its Manila Office to the effect that the s.s. LAKE PAUL, Voyage 1. (Calcutta Line), left that Port on the 23rd inst., and is due here on Monday, January 26th.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Bessie Dollar	R. D. Co.	Jan. 25
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 25
West Conob	P. M. Co.	Jan. 25
Tancred	R. D. Co.	Jan. 25
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 25
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 25
Colombia	P. M. Co.	Jan. 25
Atreus	B. L.	Jan. 28
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Jan. 30
Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	Jan. 31
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 31
St. Francis	B. L.	Jan. 31
Africa	D. & Co.	Jan. 31
Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Jan.
Atlas M.	O. S. K.	B. of Feb.
Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 1
West Harts	R. D. Co.	Feb. 2
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 3
St. Andrew	D. & Co.	Feb. 4
Iconium	A. L.	Feb. 4
Toyama M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 4
Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 4
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	Feb. 5
Stanley D.	R. D. Co.	Feb. 6
Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 6
Changsha	B. & S.	Feb. 7
West Jena	S. & D.	Feb. 9
Ariosto	B. L.	Feb. 10
Suvero	B. L.	Feb. 10
Eastern	P. & O.	Feb. 11
Matoppo	B. L.	Feb. 10
Moorish Prince	S. T. Co.	Feb. 15
Crosskeys	A. L.	Feb. 15
Dilwara	P. & O.	Feb. 16
West Ison	S. & D.	M. of Feb.
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 18
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 21
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 22
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 23
Wheatland	A. L.	Feb. 24
Africa M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 25
Venezuela	P. M. Co.	Feb. 25
Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	E. Feb.
Colorado Springs	S. & D.	E. Feb.
Canada M.	O. S. K.	E. Feb.
Hathaway	S. & D.	E. Feb.
West Ison	S. & D.	E. Feb.
Tajima M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Mar.
Nile	C. M. Co.	Mar. 2
Melville	D. R. D. Co.	Mar. 8
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Mar. 11
Western Cross	A. L.	Mar. 11
Endicott	A. L.	Mar. 16
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 17
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Mar. 21
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Mar. 23
Elkton	A. L.	Mar. 30
Sagapora	A. L.	E. Mar.
Shiyo M.	T. K. K.	Apr. 1
Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	July 12

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

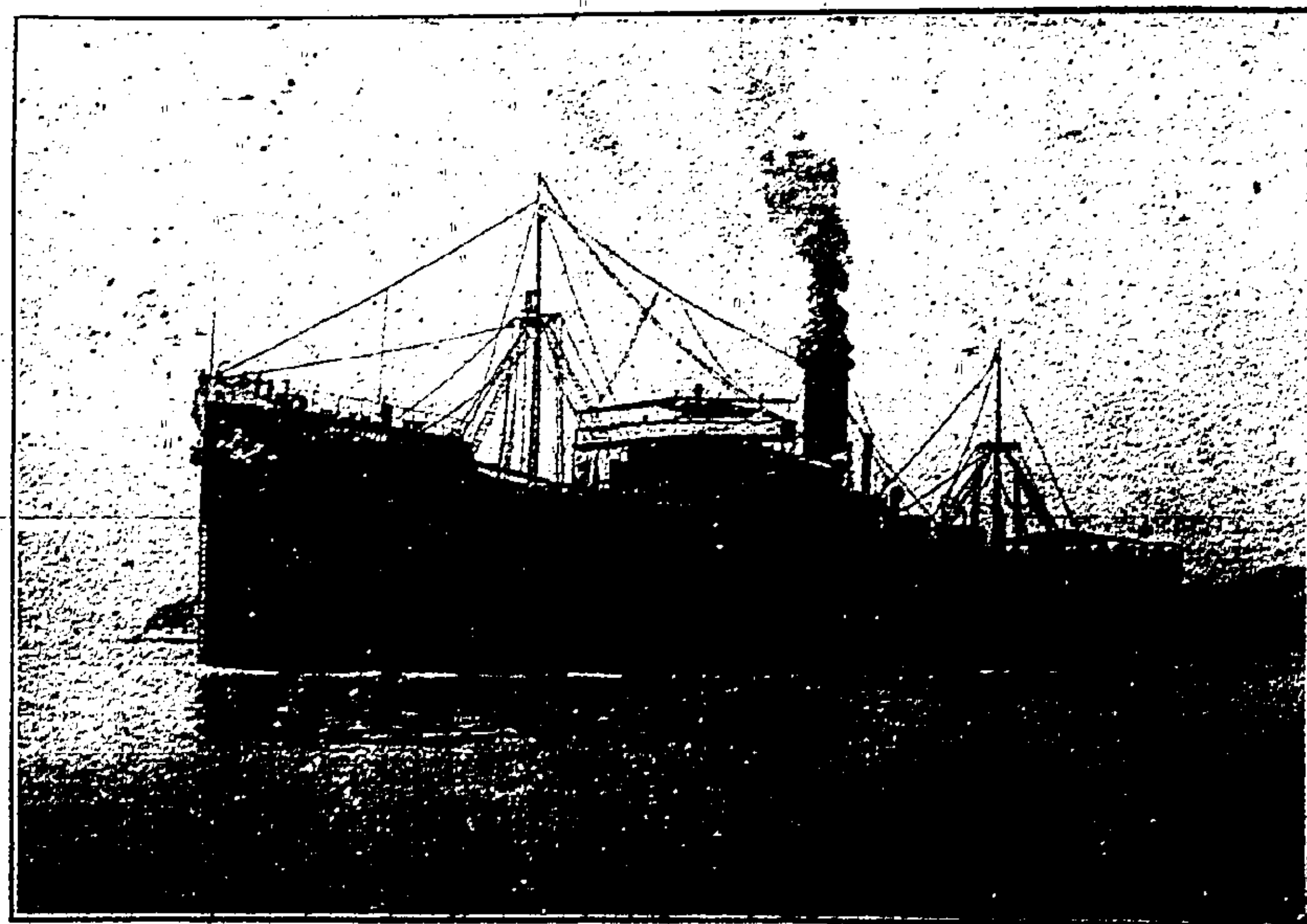
Nagano M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 26
Chengtu	B. & S.	Jan. 26
Hansang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 27
Shangtung	B. & S.	Jan. 27
Pakhoi	B. & S.	Jan. 27
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 28
Soshu M.	O. S. K.	Jan. 29
Sunning M.	B. & S.	Jan. 29
Soshu	O. S. K.	Jan. 29
Itola	P. & O.	Jan. 30
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Jan. 30
Wingsang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 30
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 30
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 30
Shimo M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 31
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Jan.
Yingchow	J. M. Co.	Feb. 1
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Feb. 4
Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 5
Taming	B. & S.	Feb. 10
Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Feb. 12
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Feb. 13
Tjisondari	J. C. J. L.	Feb. 14

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EXTRA.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Allied leaders, including Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Nitti, Marshal Foch, Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. Churchill, and Admiral Lord Beatty to-day heard delegates from Georgia and Azerbaijan who urged the Allies to send them immediate shipments of grain in return for certain commodities also a supply without delay of war material to enable them to resist Bolshevik attacks. No decision was taken but it appears probable that the Allies will endeavour to assist these states to the best of their power in order to form a barrier in Transcaucasia against further Bolshevik aggression towards the Middle East.

The Vice-President of the Russian Cooperative Union who negotiated the Russian trade agreement with the Supreme Council explains that the agreement has no political character. The Union was organised in 1917 and comprises five hundred unions, fifty thousand local societies and twenty-five million members. It operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russia. He declared that Russia possessed record stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and flax whereas Russia wanted agricultural implements, cloth, tissues, shoes, locomotives, automobiles and medical supplies. Furthermore the Allies must provide tonnage owing to the disappearance of Russia's tonnage. All exchanges of commodities would be arranged through the Cooperative Union which would buy direct from the peasants.

London, Jan. 20.

In connection with the decision of the Supreme Council to open trade relations with Russia it is pointed out that before the war a considerable part of British imports came from Russia. Britain annually imported from Russia 150,000 tons of wheat, fifty-three per cent. of the eggs and huge quantities of butter and other essential commodities. The Food Controller recently sent Mr. Lloyd George a letter advocating the re-opening of trade relations with Russia as he believed the supplies obtainable would materially affect the cost of living in England.

WITH THE BOLSHEVIKS.

London, Jan. 22.

The authoritative weekly summary of military operations says:—Since the opening of the offensive on Jan. 4 the Letts have retaken their own country to a depth of forty miles and taken prisoners 15,000 Bolsheviks who still occupy sixty miles of Lettland. In South Russia a respite has been afforded Denikin owing to the swollen waters of the Don and the railways being destroyed in the recent retreat. The opposing armies are regrouping and reforming. Nevertheless Denikin's losses of material gravely affect his future operations. In Siberia the Bolshevik advance has slowed up. They have taken Dubov's headquarters at Sergopol. Democrats at Irkutsk are maintaining order with Allied assistance but red flags have appeared on some buildings. The Democrats are endeavouring to form a new government with a programme of cessation of civil war and opposition to the Japanese. Bolsheviks have informed the Allied High Commissioners he is remaining at Nijudinsk with his ministers. A Bolshevik mission has arrived at Kabul and been ceremoniously received. Two Constantinople emissaries have also arrived.

The British Military Mission with Denikin reviewing recent operations in South Russia points out the present respite will be used by Denikin for raising further reinforcements which should shortly be available to replace casualties suffered during the retreat. It adds that the imminent danger to their country has caused both Don and Kuban Cossacks to rally wholeheartedly to Denikin. The mission describes the situation "To all appearances somewhat better" and emphasises the further course of operations will probably be in favour of that side making the best use of the respite in reorganising and reforming. This is naturally easier for Denikin who is nearer his base and resources than for the Bolsheviks who have gone deep into enemy country and depend for supplies and equipment on partially destroyed railways. It is added that much depends on the support afforded Denikin by the population in his rear. Latest reports seem to show he still commands their full confidence and loyalty.

The War Office announces that on the extreme right of the Caucasus Army the Bolshevik column which entered Kislayar was driven out by counter-attack on Jan. 21. On the centre and left fronts of the Caucasus Army the Russians have been forced back from the line of the Sal astride the Tzaritsin-Ekaterinodar railway. Further west Bolsheviks made repeated attempts to cross the Don east of Rostov and succeeded in forming small bridgeheads on the left bank at two places. Westwards of Rostov attempts to cross were completely repulsed with heavy losses. Bolshevik cavalry lost twelve guns, a hundred machine guns, and a large number of prisoners. On the Crimea front the Bolsheviks are approaching the isthmuses of Chongar and Perekop.

PROUD TO BE BRITISH.

London, Jan. 24.

The Prince of Wales banqueting by the Goldsmith's Company in referring to the Dominions said his modest public services in recent years had brought him in touch with the splendid character of the public devotion of his fellow subjects throughout the Empire. "We all may be most proud to British subjects. I am intensely proud of it particularly now I have started travelling round the Empire and seeing something of the Dominions for myself. Anyone who has been to Canada cannot help being proud of being a Britisher. I think shall I find the same thing in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. I am confident there could be no better example of the public spirit and patriotism that I have to follow the rest of my life than the example of my own fellow countrymen."

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MCCLURE.

London, Jan. 20.

The death is announced of Admiral John McClure, Chinese mandarin of the highest class. He was Inspector-General of the Chinese fleet in the China-Japanese War when his flagship, the Tingyuen, was torpedoed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LONDON UNIONISTS.

London, Jan. 23.

At the first banquet of the London Unionist Association Mr. J. C. Jones, referring to the last few years, said that whatever was ahead for the British Empire in the future the main aim would assuredly say that when the hour of supreme trial came every section of every party in the diverse and widely scattered components of the Empire was raised with a unity of spirit unequalled in the past and without hope or desire for either personal or national gain threw themselves with decisive effect into the great struggle of humanity against alien domination. Were they successful? Looking around Europe and seeing economic disaster brooding over great countries, seeing the whole of the vast Empire of Russia dissolved in septic convulsion, one was apt to feel that the efforts and sacrifices of mankind had received as yet but very imperfect reward.

They had created new countries in accordance with the principle of nationality—the principle which as far as human foresight could see ought to diminish chances of future disasters. It was true peace had not yet brought what they most thought they had a right to expect. He did not think that was the fault of the Peace Conference. He was confident it was not the fault of those who represented them at Paris. If in addition to a readjustment of frontiers they could use such instruments as the League of Nations to introduce a more reasonable frame of mind into the democracies of the world they would have done a great deal but they should not fall into the mistake of supposing that because they gave universal suffrage and created democracy they therefore eliminated the petty ambitions and greed which ended in disaster.

He combated the idea that because political crimes had so often been committed in the past there was no use trying to diminish their number. Much had been done within countries to render crimes of violence more and more impossible. "Why cannot this be done between different countries? It may be a long business but the business would be less long and the result more satisfactory if without displaying undue idealism you still retain faith in the future and believe the battle of right worth fighting for with the certainty it is ultimately ending in something approaching victory."

Mr. Balfour believed the conscientious efforts of the Paris Conference would be seen in the lifetime of his hearers to bear the germs of a new future for Europe.

COALITION INDICTMENT.

London, Jan. 24.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cambridge, recalled that forty years ago there were only two parties. Now Labour was a most formidable rival. He said Lord Haldane's magnificent and unparalleled services to the country in its greatest crisis would be vindicated by time before long. He opined that the heaviest indictment of the Coalition Government was that; while the Peace Conference was re-distributing territories, re-painting maps, and imposing here, there, and everywhere among late enemies intolerable and impossible burdens, it made no serious or sustained attempt to secure even the foundation of possibilities of peace with Russia. The Coalition's Russian policy was ill inspired and mistaken from the first. Such a large community as Russia must decide for itself, whether rightly or wrongly, whether for ill or for good, its own form of government.

Now at last the Government had apparently settled on a policy, namely, a refusal to enquire. Could there be a better illustration of the drawbacks of the Coalition Government than this zig-zag, this series of compromises, improvisations, accommodations, insincerities, and inconsistencies.

Dealing with Home Rule, he said it was impossible to govern Ireland with coercion on one hand and conciliation in the other. The only way Ireland could be made loyal to the Empire was to apply the principles of the League of Nations, giving to the Irish people in the completest and most uncompromising form control over their own affairs.

Mr. Asquith said the Anti Dumping Bill not only violated all the fundamental principles of Free Trade but the fundamental principles of Liberalism. But for the Liberal Government of which he had been the head he should have had no enfranchised democracy, we should have had a greatly restricted and monopolised trade, we should have had labour still at the mercy of capital. It was by following the principles of the Liberal Party and this alone that we could secure for the country a destiny worthy its past. (Applause.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS RESIGNATION.

Washington, Jan. 22.

Mr. Raymond Fosdick, Under Secretary General of the League of Nations, has cabled his resignation to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General. He says the lack of any decision by the United States Government with regard to the League has placed him in a peculiarly embarrassing position.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIBES TO IRISH LOAN.

New York, Jan. 19.

Presiding at a meeting at Lexington Opera House, De Valera, the Irish Sinn Fein leader, read a letter from Mr. Smith, the Governor, wishing success to the Irish republic. It was announced that \$2,500,000 had been subscribed in New York to the Irish loan.

TOO LATE FOR EXPORT.

New York, Jan. 19.

The Revenue officials have seized liquors valued at over \$3,000,000 which were lying on the piers and in barges and which were too late to be loaded on outgoing steamers before prohibition was enforced.

ANTI-SEDITION BILLS TO BE OPPOSED.

New York, Jan. 19.

Mr. Samuel Gompers announces that the Federation of Labour will oppose the Anti-Sedition Bills now pending before the Congress.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S FUTURE.

M. Millerand, in a Ministerial declaration read this afternoon in the Chamber and Senate, emphasised that in order to obtain the legitimate benefits from victory it was necessary neither to make less effort nor display less self-denial than was required to obtain victory. The era of sacrifices and restrictions had by no means come to an end. The duty of citizens could be summed up in four words—"Produce more; consume less." The Government's principal concern would be to find sources of taxation without discouraging the spirit of enterprise. He contended it was morally just that war profits be particularly heavily hit. Finances did not permit the State the assumption of exclusive exploitation of national wealth. The Government propose a formula providing co-operation between private initiative and the State.

The Government's labour policy was to guarantee to labour a legitimate share of profits as well as organisation of conditions and would seek to prevent or settle disputes by means of arbitration. The Government would leave nothing undone to strengthen the League of Nations but it would be unpardonable frivolity to trust to promises of the future for safeguarding immediate security and securing reparation to which France was entitled. One of the first problems would be new organisation of military and naval forces wherein economic exigencies required a considerable reduction in the duration of service. The Treaty of Versailles which would be carried out with unshakeable firmness involved close and cordial maintenance of the alliances which saved the world.

France was determined to maintain the relations of confidence and friendship with smaller powers. She would not forget it was her duty to guarantee respect for the stipulations which should contribute to the maintenance of peace.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

London, Jan. 21.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain at Birmingham, referring to the world financial situation said the first thing for European nations to do was to set their houses in order. We could not continue borrowing from one another or from our own people to meet current Government expenses. He regretted greatly that cables from America stated that the policy of the British Government was to borrow vast sums from America for the purpose of lending them to other European nations. That had never been so. He believed the national debt had reached its maximum. Once we turned the corner which he thought would be during the next financial year it would be our business to consider the funding of the large existing floating debt thus removing from commercial and financial centres the cloud of anxiety which the present size created.

There were some favourable signs in the situation. Trade was very prosperous and the adverse balance of trade was being rapidly reduced. It did not exceed £150,000,000 for the past year and he would be most disappointed if the new year closed without this deficit being converted into a balance in our favour of at least £150,000,000. He was not a pessimist and he opined that in a few years we would be able to look back on present trials and difficulties as historical curiosity.

EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

London, Jan. 20.

A "Times" leader points out that all foreign missionary societies have been seriously hampered by the high cost of living. They also have to contend with the abnormal rate of exchange. The additional cost to societies in India and China through loss in exchange alone is over £400,000. To this must be added the advances in every item of expenditure. The result is a possibility that the societies instead of embarking on a generous forward movement may have to curtail or abandon activities in regard to schools, hospitals, and dispensaries which will create a situation calling for most earnest consideration not only by the societies but by the public.

GOVERNMENT FREIGHT RATES.

London, Jan. 24.

The Shipping Controller has framed new freight rates from 1st January for cargoes directed to load homeward Government cargoes owing to the increased cost of bunker coal, port delays and increased cost of loading and discharging. The rates to Britain from Cuba will be 85/-, from Australia 150/-, from the Plate 107/6. The present Government rate for sugar from Cuba is 57/-, for grain from the Plate 62/6 and for grain from Australia 105/-.

WITHDRAWAL OF U.S.A. RED CROSS IN SIBERIA.

Washington, Jan. 19.

The commander of the United States Red Cross in Siberia has been ordered to withdraw simultaneously with the withdrawal of the American Expeditionary Force. All women workers and men not needed to take care of stores at Vladivostok will move out with the troops, and medicines and other stores will be distributed to civilians and hospitals as rapidly as possible.

AMERICAN STEAMER WRECKED.

Copenhagen, Jan. 20.

The American steamer Macono has been wrecked in the Cattegat. It is presumed she struck a mine. There is only one survivor out of the crew of 50 and 33 Chinese.

SILK LOCKOUT.

Paterson, N.J., Jan. 20.

The silk manufacturers here having failed to reach a wage agreement with loomfixers and twisters have decided to close the mills. The lock out affects 3,000 employees.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

JEWS IN THE WAR.

London, Jan. 23.

Presiding at a banquet of the Jewish Historical Society Lord Reading declared that the Jewish Community was proud of the part it had played in the aggregate of the public services rendered by patriotic citizens not only of the United Kingdom but of the Dominions. The Jewish Community had done their share nobly, took no credit therefor and asked none. They were glad they had done it because they recognised this was a country deserving such service. The Jewish community was ready to devote its best efforts for the defence of a country which had shown such regard for civil and religious liberties. Jews had belonged to the forces and paid toll as others. The Jews were comforted by the thought that their duty of citizenship and patriotism had been loyally and gladly paid. They rejoiced that the fight was won which meant so much for the very liberty and justice they prized so highly.

BRITISH COTTON.

London, Jan. 23.

Col. Amery in the course of a statement on the report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee pointed out that Lord Milner is keeping closely informed as to the development of cotton growing and had recently appointed a Colonial Development Committee for the purpose of studying the problem. Many of the Cotton Growing Committee's recommendations were already being carried out. The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to enquire as to the position of the agricultural departments of various colonies had also made considerable progress. Amongst the members of this committee was Sir Henry Birchenough who was Chairman of the Cotton Growing Committee. Reports hitherto showed that every Governor concerned in the cotton area was eager to extend the crop. In Uganda particularly the present year's crop showed a very marked advance. Dealing with the report's emphasis of the necessity of trained men Col. Amery said the Colonial Office Committee had examined the question most carefully and came to the conclusion that no permanent relief could be found until after the war for students to complete their courses. Consideration was further being given to the establishment of a College of Tropical Agriculture in the West Indies the results of which would be most useful to the whole Empire. Development generally was limited by lack of transport facilities and this was one of the questions whereon the Colonial Development Committee was concentrating its attention. Important experiments were proceeding thereabout in Uganda with the loco-tractor system.

It is noteworthy that the Cotton Growing Committee's report, while dealing mainly with established cotton areas, alludes to the possibility of development in Queensland and Oceania but says the evidence is insufficient to show whether the recent revival of the industry will outlast the present period of high prices.

AIR SERVICES MEMORIAL.

London, January 21.

Prince Albert in appealing for subscriptions to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund says it is estimated that £400,000 is required. The objects are to erect a monument to all the Air services including the dominions, the establishment of places for residential education of children of airmen, provision of bursaries at approved schools and assistance to disabled and infirm officers and men and to dependents.

BURNS' NIGHT.

HONOURING THE IMMORTAL POET.

There was quite a big muster of Hongkong Scotsmen to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night when, under auspices of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, "Burns Night" was celebrated. The dining room was tastefully decorated, and the special menus, which were couched in dialect of a humorous kind, bore an autographed portrait of the immortal poet. The chair was taken by Mr. Young, the President of the Society, those supporting him at the principal table being:—The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Major-General Ventris, C.B., the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. Geo. Hogg, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. G. M. Shaw and Mr. W. Adamson.

During dinner and the post of the evening, the band of the Wiltshire Regiment rendered an enjoyable programme of music that included many Scottish airs. The playing in of the Haggis was done by Mr. Douglas Wilson, Mr. Souter, who was also in national costume, being the bearer.

After the loyal toast had been honoured speeches were delivered. THE IMMORTAL MEMORY.

In proposing the Toast of "The Immortal Memory," Mr. T. F. Hough said:—
Mr. President, your Excellency and gentlemen:—One of the pre-eminent idiosyncrasies of the Scottish Race is the respect in which are held the traditions they have inherited (applause) and we Scotsmen of Hongkong (using the words of the Motto of a celebrated Scottish Cavalry Regiment, the Scots Greys), claim to be "second to none" in our adherence to this characteristic—in giving effect to which we are gathered together to-night to honour the memory of one who has done more than any other individual to keep Scottish Traditions ever present in our minds.

First seeing the light of day in January 1759, our illustrious Bard, Robert Burns, was therefore born just 161 years ago on a small farm about two miles out from the town of Ayr, the eldest of a family of seven. And we may assume that his early experiences were no different from those of contemporary youth of his age and station in life for the most part carrying with it but slight relaxation from the daily round of strenuous farm work. In fact we are told that at the age of 15 he was doing man's work and as he grew up whether at the Plough, Scythe or Reap-hook he feared no competitor, he and his younger Brother Gilbert being the only help their father employed. We must take it however that he had one great advantage over many of his young compatriots, the good fortune of having been born to God fearing parents whose teachings inspired his early compositions such as "Poor Mallie's Elegy" on the death of his favorite ewe, "To a Mouse" on the destruction of his nest when ploughing. "On seeing a wounded hare that had been shot at" "To a Mountain Daisy" (which his Plough had turned down) and many others proving the strong feelings of sympathetic compassion which predominated in his mind. These effusions were produced prior to the year 1786..... but that beautiful Epic Poem, "The Cottar's Saturday Night" was a much earlier production. I would ask you to follow me while I quote from it. After describing the homcoming of the Family, the stowing away of their Tools, and the frugal evening meal he thus refers to his Father.

The Cheerful supper done, with serious face.

They, round the ingle, form a circle wide:

The sire turns o'er, with patriarchal grace

The big Hall Bible, once his father's pride:

His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,

His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare,

Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,

He wales a portion with judicious care,

And "let us worship God" he says, with solemn air.

And we can well understand his reference to his Mother whose household duties appear to have often kept her employed away from these family gatherings.

But still the house affairs would draw her thence,

Which ever as she could with haste despatch,
She'd come again, and with a greedy ear,
Devour up their discourse.

The Cottar's Saturday Night is tender and moral, it is solemn and devotional and rises at length into a strain of grandeur which modern poetry has not surpassed. His Brother Gilbert Burns, who was his confidant at all times—in a letter written after the death of our Bard states that the Epic was first repeated to him when they were taking a communal walk one Sunday afternoon at which he was highly electrified. Gentlemen do you wonder at its effect on Gilbert? I do not. We are told that, as our Bard grew up somewhat what to his Father's disapproval he cultivated the art of dancing at which he excelled, thereby gaining much favour with the Ladies. Certain emulations resulted; owing to that and his geniality of conduct which developed later he incurred from some quarters adverse criticism; but, Gentlemen, in reviewing this phase of his eventful career we must not forget the Calvinistic Age in which he lived when his detractors would hardly be expected to err on the side of leniency when arraigning him on any real or imaginary foibles. Indeed the result of the serious affair of his youth was to prove his constancy in which connection I would quote the following lines by him to be sung to the tune of "Bonnie Dundee."

In Mauchlin there dwells six proper young Bells,
The pride of the place and its neighbourhood a'
Their carriage and dress, a stranger would guess
In London or Paris they'd gotten it a'.

Miss Miller is fine, Miss Markland's divine,
Miss Smith she has wit, and Miss Betty is braw.

There's beauty and fortune to go to w' Miss Morton,
But Armour's the jewel for me o' them a'.

The Armour mentioned was Miss Jean Armour whom he afterwards married.

At about this time Robert became financially embarrassed, somewhat more than usual, and meditated emigrating to the West Indies. However the counsels of his friends prevailed and following their advice he proceeded to Edinburgh in an endeavour to get assistance in the publication of a second edition of his Poems, having failed to come to terms with the Kilmarnock publisher who had brought out the first issue.

Burns set out for Edinburgh in the month of November, 1786, arriving there on the second day afterwards, having performed the journey on foot. He was well received there and among his Patrons may be recorded the names of Dr. Blacklock, the Earl of Glencairn, and the principal men of letters of that day. Special mention may be made of Lord Monboddo at whose table Burns was a frequent guest experiencing the kindness and condescension of his Lordship's lovely and accomplished daughter, Miss Burnett. In his "Address to Edinburgh" she is celebrated in the following couplet.

Fair Burnet strikes th' adoring eye,
Heaven's beauties on my fancy shine,
I see the sire of love on high,
And own his works indeed divine.

This lovely woman died a few years afterwards in the flower of youth. Burns expressed his sensibility on that occasion in verses addressed to her memory.

It must have been about this time that our Bard composed the touching lines published under the title of "Highland Mary."

O Mary! Dear departed shade,
Where is thy place of blissful rest?

See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?

Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

The Manuscript was found among some papers after Burns' death; he had dedicated them "To Mary in Heaven."

The proceeds of his Edinburgh publications placed Burns in funds which enabled him to return to Ayr marry Jean Armour and proceed thence to Dumfries where he was appointed to a small office in the Excise.

Gentlemen, in my crude review I have endeavoured to touch upon most phases of Burns' life but one point remains for one to draw your attention to, his intense patriotism. You will recognise that the period I have traversed was a very troublous one in Europe, the climax of which was the French Revolution, and the authorities considered it necessary to prepare for eventualities by raising local levies

wherever possible. Burns of course threw himself heart and soul into the movement becoming a prominent member of the corps styled "The Dumfries Gentlemen Volunteers" which prompts us to the conclusion that had his travail upon this sphere been the present instead of more than a century ago we should have found the author of those soul-thrilling lines "Scots wha hse" in the lead, answering the call to arms that recently went thro' our land and competing for pride of place in the leap over the top to the skirts of the Pibroch, doing his bit towards laying the Proud Usurper of this day low, in honour of Scotland's name and Scotland's Fame.

Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in the Toast, "To the memory of our illustrious Bard, Robert Burns."

The toast was duly honoured.

MR. GORDON'S SPEECH.

The next speaker was Mr. A. G. Gordon, 43 years a member and received with loud applause, who said:—

Mr. President, Members and Guests of the St. Andrew's Society: I suppose there are some in this Company who would find it hard to tell the difference between a bear bannock and a peace bannock. (Laughter.) For the benefit of such, I may be permitted to say that there was no question of Fancy Bread about the "Cakes" with which the name of Scotland has been associated, they were a very plain bread indeed and as destitute of leaven as that which the children of Israel were condemned to eat in the wilderness. (Laughter.) The only sweetening they had came from the fact that they were the fruit of honest toil; and hunger as you know is "guid kitchen" and together with the "halsome parritch," chief of Scotland's Food "formed the staff of life of a people whose tastes were as simple as their ideals were high.

"We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal" was the motto proposed by Sidney Smith for the "Edinburgh Review," and jocular as was the suggestion it touches the keynote of Scottish character and history, for what have we not done on a little oatmeal? Our Fathers fought on it, worked on it, thought, and studied on it, wrote ballads and preached sermons on it, and created the Scottish Kingship which we are all so proud to claim, on a diet chiefly composed of oatcakes and oatmeal porridge. (Applause.)

Oh such frugal fare they subdued a hard and stubborn soil and made it yield its yearly toll of harvest; they took tribute of wool and mutton from the moorland and hillsides, and of hide and beef from the fallow lea; they leaved on loch and sea to support their fisher folk and kept the rock and the reel, and the flying shuttle busy to clothe themselves in homespun, so that the old Arbroath toast became a very epitome of the vocations of that primitive time: "The life of a man, the death of a fish, the shuttle and the plow," corn, horn, linen, yarn, lint, and tarry oo." Nay more, defying the rigours of an ungenial climate, they set themselves, in their dour and stubborn way, to make flowers grow where nature never intended such flowers to be; and they became so cunning in the mystery of Adam's art, that the Scottish gardener took the place of direction wherever man laid out flower-beds, or built green houses, throughout the civilized world. (Applause.)

In such simple lines of industry were laid the material greatness of Scotland, its furnaces, its machine shops, its shipyards, its flax and jute mills, and all other form of productive energy that have placed this little country and its few millions of people in the front rank of the mechanical activity of the world. (Applause.)

The late Mr. Roosevelt once said that the State of New York was merely another name for the aggregate of the people in it, and I could not help thinking that there must be in the Dutch blood a certain deficiency of imagination. Can you imagine a Scotsman, however matter of fact and common place, offering such a definition of his native land? The land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood, the land of our sires must indeed be part of ourselves. We know the feeling that prompted Byron to say:—

"When I see some tall rock lift its head to the sky
Then I think of the hills that o' shadow Culbean."

"Why, the Scottish exile thinks that the sun turns a kinder face to his native land than it does to countries less favoured, like the one who sang:—

"The sun rises bright in France
And fair sets he

But he's tint the blythe blink he had
In my a'in countrie.

We are what we are, gentlemen, because the land of our birth is "Bonnie Scotland" as well as the "Land o' Cakes." Its beauty has entered into our blood. (Applause.) Also, whence, think you came that influence of melody which every strath and glen and corse of Scotland has, melody that auld wives crooned at their spinning wheel, lasses lilted at their fiddlers played at weddings and christenings, and pipers sent echoing among the hills to inspire the march of the warlike living, or sound a lament for the heroic dead? A long line of nameless Scottish minstrels lived and died generations before Burns, and Ferguson, Tannahill, and Lady Nairne, and all the rest of our sweet singers took the old tunes and gave them a form and vesture as immortal as their own fame. (Applause.)

Again it seems but the other day that there was pointed out to the Black Watch Highlanders the expediency of exchanging the garb of old Gaul for the uniform of khaki; the one would be less of a shining mark for the enemy than the other, and its adoption would probably result in saving many lives. You know their decision. I think I hear them say:— "All this may well be true; but we stand by the kilt and the tartan." (Applause.)

That, a critical world may say, is magnificent but it is not war. We say, magnificent or not it is war, for the kilt and the tartan are inseparable from the sentiment that makes these men the redoubtable soldiers they are. Take these away and you break their touch with a continuous tradition which transforms every man in the Regiment, be he Scottish, English or Irish into a Black Watch Highlander with all the dash, vim and dare devil courage that centres round the name. The Scottish blood in him helped Byron to understand and express the potency of the Highland tradition:—

But with the breath that fills their mountain pipe
So all the mountaineers, with the fierce native daring
Which instills the stirring memories of a thousand years
And Evan's Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears."

May there never come a time when the mind of our race will be closed against such sentiment as that! (Applause.) Let us go on doing our share resolutely, faithfully, conscientiously, of the work of the world; let us keep well to the front with the same success that we have done of yore; but let us not forget that we owe the unconquerable spirit in us to our Auld Mither Scotland, that it is from her breast there has been drawn the celestial torch which has nourished genius in the cottage as generously as in the hall, and that has made the inheritance of the plowman's son more precious than a Dukedom. We shall play our part all the more worthily in public, or private station, if every fibre of our being thrills to an Auld Scottish sang, and we feel in our inmost heart:—

"That where the caller breezes sweep
Across the mountain's breast
Where the free in soul are nursed
In the land that we love best."

(Applause.)

MR. SEVERN'S SPEECH.

When the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn rose to speak he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, the company joining in "For he's a jolly good fellow" and cheering continued for some time. He said:—Mr. President, Your Excellency, and gentlemen, I rise to say a few words which I feel should be the natural tribute of that portion of the assembly to-night, which is not Scottish, to those very kind hosts who are entertaining us so magnificently this evening. As I rose you were kind enough to so salute us. I am sure you included Major-General Ventris, in a way we appreciate most highly. I can only speak as a portion of the Sassenachs here this evening and I do so with very great pleasure. The G.O.C. is wholly Sassenach; I am only a quarter. I have endeavoured on more than one occasion to instil this fact into various Scottish assemblies in which I have taken part. It is a fact. But to-night I feel I must yield to the prevailing opinion that I am only a Sassenach, that there is nothing Scottish about me, that I know nothing about the race or the language. I am here as your guest. I feel it a very great honour and I feel that Major-General Ventris, who is the other guest here to-night, appreciates most highly the great honour you have done us. I feel I must include George Grimble (laughter and ap-

plause) to raise the number of guests to-night to three. (Echoing an aside, "Well, two and a quarter"). He has so identified himself with the musical part of the programme that he may to-night consider himself a Scot. However, what I wish to say is that this is the second Burns dinner I have attended here and I think on the former occasion I was able to say a few words about the great Scottish poet. I can to-night only repeat part of what I said then, that the longer one lives and the more one gets to know and to appreciate the relative values of the great poets and singers of all ages the more one realises, having regard to his environment, that Burns was truly a great man. He was to Scotsmen what Englishmen are only beginning to realise Keats was to England. He was brought up, as you have heard, in humble surroundings where, one would think, the great thoughts he gave expression to could never have found birth. He died at an early age and notwithstanding the hard fight he had through the greater part of his life he produced a mass of poetry of every description which to us of the present day appears simply marvellous. The same is true of Keats. He was brought up amongst surroundings in suburban London which one would have thought would have been the last environment to produce a great poet. He died at the age of 26 and he has left us poetry which we realise more and more is among the finest we possess in the English language. I consider Burns to Scotland and Keats to England are types of what real poets are. Far more, however, than Keats, Burns was truly a great man. He had those qualities we have heard of to-night—patriotism, sincerity, sympathy and a wide outlook on human nature. I have been reading again that wonderful letter written to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt in 1787—years before the French Revolution broke out—and in that his patriotism came out in the very first lines of the dedication. He gloried in the fact that he was a Scottish Bard, proud of the name, but his highest ambition was to sing in his country's service. He was like our own Edmund Burke in all his democratic utterances because he was filled with the true spirit of democracy. When the French Revolution broke out he was filled with horror, just as Burke was, and though it did not stifle his writings it affected him in a way we realise again to-day by reason of the horrors we experienced in the war we have just gone through. Burns has left us a magnificent book of poems which, for Major-General Ventris and myself, I may say we cannot read without feeling their very comprehensive philosophy. Though the words are sometimes a little difficult for us (laughter) the poems ring true and we value him just as much as we value our English singers. It is for that reason I came here to-night with the very greatest pleasure, because I felt that in joining with you gentlemen of Scotland I was helping to honour this great man. On behalf of Major-General Ventris and myself I beg to thank you very much and to hope that this will not be the last Burns dinner we shall have the honour of attending. (Applause.)

THE G.O.C.'S SPEECH.

The members afterwards insisted on a few words from the Major-General who said, "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, up to this moment I have enjoyed my evening immensely (laughter) and I only wish for the eloquence of my dear old friend, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. For he's like a slot machine (laughter). You put a dinner in the slot and out comes a speech (laughter). I am afraid I am just the other way. I put a speech in the slot and out comes the dinner, (laughter). Well, you would have it and so I address you as the other half of your guests. I must say I consider it a tremendous honour and privilege to be invited to this dinner—to be admitted alone like Daniel in the lions den, amongst all you Scotsmen. I do claim to be a bit of a Scotsman myself (applause). My wife's mother is Scottish (laughter) and I myself wear very often a tartan tie. However on this occasion I suppose I ought to say something about the Army. Will I tell you part of what Scotland has done in the war? I got my A.D.C. to look it up and I found that Scotland had furnished less than 32 extra service battalions and kept them up through the war. This is not counting about another 14 battalions raised in the Dominions by men of Scottish extraction. Altogether you may say about 50,000 men were put in the field by these extra battalions and kept there until the end

of the war. That is rather a fine thing for Scotland with its very scanty population. In fact I may say—"Go and breed Scotsmen." Well, gentlemen, we want you now. May I hope to get a good many in this room for our new little Scottish company of the Hongkong Volunteers? I must conclude by thanking you very much for a very pleasant evening (applause.)

A CLERICAL VIEW.

Subsequently the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald was called upon. He confessed to being taken aback. He had thought his duties for the evening had ended with the saying of grace. What to say now he did not quite know. It was many a year, and a great deal of water had run below the Brig o' Boon, since last he took part in such a function in old Dumfries, Burns' own town. In those distant days his modesty would have sent him to the floor if anybody had suggested such a thing as making a speech. He confessed to feeling a great sense of degradation in being reduced from verse, to prose and he did not think it was serving any good purpose for him to attempt to pay any tribute to Burns after the eloquence which had already been expended. The blasts of "Janwar" win' blew milder in these latitudes than in the land of Kyle where Burns first saw light but Scotsmen were not in any sense lukewarm in their tribute to the genius and personality of their national poet. Whether they most honoured that genius or personality he would not take it upon himself to say. Burns came closely to their hearts and it seemed to him largely to lie in the fact that he was the poet of familiar folk, folk they all knew very well in the country, idio and that deed. They were all characters of the country idio and that was his answer if he was asked why they made a national hero of Burns. Comparisons were said to be obvious out with all their reverence to the genius of Sir Walter Scott the romantic figures with which his stages were crowded did not lay hold on them in the way Burns familiar folk did. They knew him as a John Anderson and his lissal spouse, Tam o' Shanter, the Cottar and his household. They had seen them all and knew them all. And they loved them. It came to his mind that on a former occasion they had been told they did not know how to appreciate Burns. He might quote in that connection what Rossetti said, that Burns had a place in the heart and mind of ten Scotsmen where Shakespeare appealed to little more than a tenth of the same number of his countrymen.

Afterwards the health of "The Chief" was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Severn and responded to, Mr. Young acknowledging the good work of Mr. P. Tod, the Secretary, who also was enthusiastically called upon for a few words in which he wished the Society continued success. The musical programme was greatly enjoyed and mirth and merriment reigned in the gathering until the final "Auld Lang Syne" was joined in.

BREVITIES.

Savings banks were invented by a clergyman. The best marksmen are usually those with gray or blue eyes. Linseed is the nearest approach to milk in composition of any vegetable food. In England at the present time there are 1,888,000 more females than there are males. New York has a clock on the first pier of the Hudson River that strikes ship time. Norwegian fishermen are using a species of submarine telephone to aid them in their work. The Eskimo's family lamp consists of a shallow semi-circular dish of soapstone, with a wick of fat-saturated moss. Australia is suffering from a prickly pear pest, which takes advantage of the rivers as a means of spreading. In a new shipyard at Belfast all vessels will be built on the electric welding principle instead of by riveting and calking. Of the twenty odd million acres which comprise Ireland nearly one-seventh are barren, being mountain, turf, bog or marsh. Orange blossoms were adopted for bridal wreaths because the orange branch bears fruit and flower at the same time—a sign of plenty. A profession which has flourished during the war and which is more prosperous in Paris at present than at any time is said to be that of fortune telling.

COMPANY REPORT.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

The report of the directors of the above Bank, to be presented at the first ordinary yearly Meeting of the Company, to be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central on Saturday, 7th February, states:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919, together with the Balance Sheet at that date.

ACCOUNTS.

The Profit for the year after deducting all expenses amounts to \$370,268.68 which your Directors propose to deal with as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 6% on the paid up Capital absorbing \$120,000.00
To pay a Bonus to Directors, Holders of Founder's Shares and Staff 37,540.30
To write off Organization Expenses 7,003.74
To Transfer to Reserve Fund..... 200,000.00
To carry forward 5,724.64
\$370,268.68

DIRECTORS.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, which took place on December the 11th, 1919. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. Fung Ping Shan, P. K. Kwok and Ng Chang Luk now retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, who retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played off December 5 resulted as follows:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Heart of Mid. 3	Partick Thistle 1
Rangers 7	Hibernians 0
Celtic 5	Motherwell 0
Morton 0	Dundee 0
Aberdeen 1	Falkirk 1
Airdrieonians 1	St. Mirren 1
Ayr United 3	Clyde 1
Dumbarton 2	Albion Rovers 1
Hamilton A.C. 2	Clydebank 0
Raith Rovers 2	Queen's Park 5
Third Lanark 0	Kilmarnock 1

QUALIFYING CUP.

Royal Albert 0	Cowdenbeath 2
----------------	---------------

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Stenhousemuir 1	St. Bernard's 1
King's Park 0	Hearts A. 4
Alloa Ath. 2	Bo'ness 1
Armadale 1	Bathgate 0
Falkirk A. 1	Dunferm. Ath. 2
East Stirling 1	East Fife 2
Broxburn Un. 7	Clackmannan 0

EASTERN LEAGUE.

St. Johnstone 10	Brechin City 1
Dundee Hibs. 4	Lochgelly Un. 0

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1	Chelsea 1
Aston Villa 2	Manches Un. 0
Blackburn R. 2	Derby County 0
Bradford City 0	Bolton Wand. 1
Everton 1	Notte County 2
Manches City 2	W. B. Albion 3
Middlesbro 3	Liverpool 2
Oldham Ath. 1	Burnley 0
Preston N.E. 0	Bradford 3
Sunderland 2	Newcastle Un. 1
Sheff. Wednes. 1	

* Abandoned owing to fog.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1	So. Shields 1
Bury 2	Port Vale 1
Bristol City 3	Grimsby Town 1
Coventry City 0	West Ham Un. 0
Fulham 1	Tottenham H. 4
Huddersf'd T. 1	Blackpool 3
Hull City 5	Lincoln City 2
Leicester City 1	Rotherham Co. 1
Notts Forest 2	Clapton Or. 1
Stoke 0	Birmingham 1
Wolv. Wand 2	Stockport C. 2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Bri. & Hove 3	Watford 2
Cardiff City 2	Crystal Pal. 1
Gillingham 0	Brentford 2
Q.P. Rangers 5	Northampton 1
Reading 2	Bristol Rovers 2
Southampton 2	Ply. Argyle 0
Swansea Town 2	Norwich City 0
Swindon Town 0	Portsmouth 3

* Match abandoned.

BUGGY.

Glasgow 3	Edinburgh 16
Ed University 3	Institution 3
Stewart's C. 0	Gala 3
Loretto 24	Fettes 13
Selkirk 20	Wanderers 11
Hawick 31	Malrose 0
Jedforest 14	Kelso 0

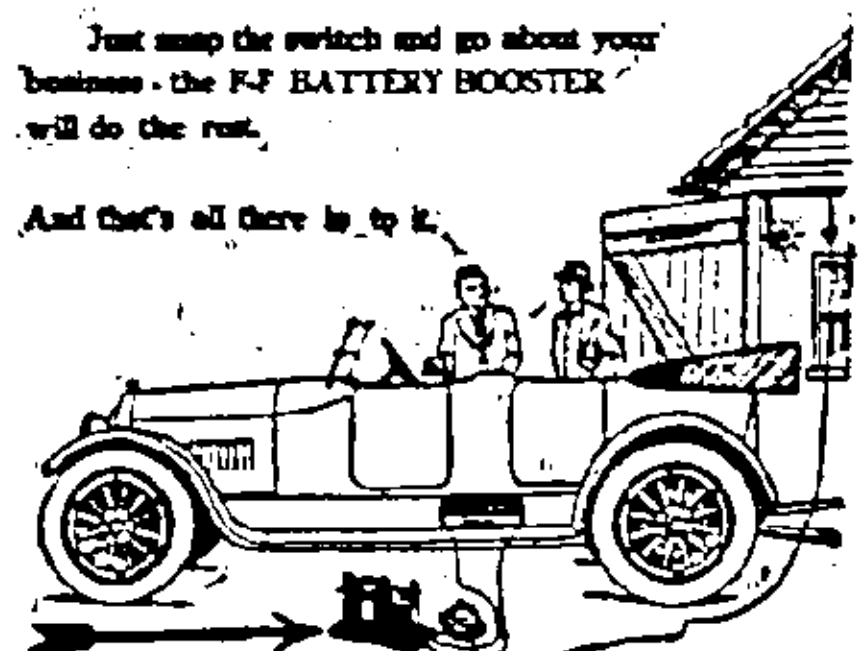
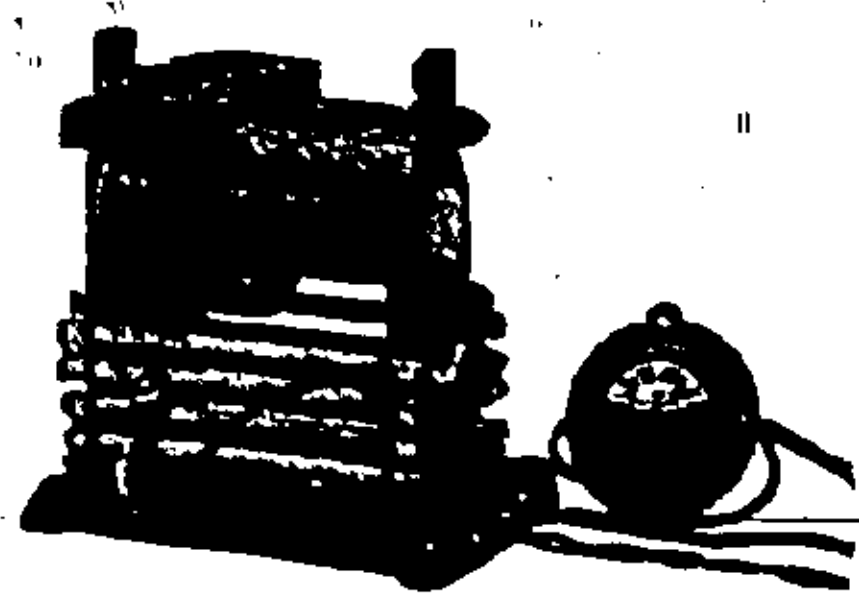
NOTICES.

Put an end to your Ignition and Starting troubles by Charging your own battery.

We can supply you with the equipment that will do the Trick. Most of your Car trouble is due to the Battery. Do not Send it to the Hospital. We can supply you with Dr. Battery Booster who will keep it up to the highest efficiency.

Manufacturers representative
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Offices & Showroom. 13, Chater Road.



We expect shortly shipments of the following Cars and Motorcycles:—

Sunbeam, Austin, Nash, Elcar, Hupmobile, Ford.

A.J.S., Triumph, Royal Enfield, Indian, Cleveland.

We shall be pleased to supply catalogues and quote prices.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Department.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone 27.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 28th day of January 1920 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company.

And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification.

(3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, aforesaid on Monday the 16th day of February 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Extraordinary Resolutions 2 and 3.

And the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution. "That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$600,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued \$10 shares of the Company on the date hereof of one of the unissued \$10 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen at any time before the second meeting, except Saturday and Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

By Order of the Board.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.



Buy a **NEW** Pair of Boots for the Season

THE Season's Bargain

SINCERE'S

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited, on Thursday 29th January 1920 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from Monday 19th to Thursday 29th January 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
The Hongkong Central Estate, Limited.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road Ck.
Hankow Branch: Pandoff Building.
FOR THE YEAR TO COME
Prudential is important in all things.
This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, by
OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
WITH US.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

EXCHANGE.
SELLING.

1/2	5/2
Demand	5/2 1/2
30 d/s	5/2 1/2
60 d/s	5/2 1/2
4 m/s	5/2 1/2
1/2 Shanghai	Nom.
1/2 Singapore	221
1/2 Japan	194
1/2 India	223
Demand, India	223
1/2 San Francisco	94 1/2
1/2 Java	244
1/2 Marks	Nom.
1/2 France	11.35
Demand, Paris	—

4 m/s. L/C	5/4
4 m/s. D/P	5/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	5/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	96 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	11.75
6 m/s. France	11.87
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	94 1/2
1/2 Bombay	223
Demand, Bombay	223
1/2 Calcutta	223
Demand, Calcutta	—

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

PASSES.—100 PER CENT.

At the December Examination the first three students of the Hongkong Tutorial and Educational Institute passed.

This gave, for the first examination since its foundation, 100 per cent. of Passes to the Institute.

Classes for the July Examination in all subjects, including Latin and French, have commenced.

Prospectus on application.

The Hongkong Tutorial and Educational Institute.

43, Bonham Road—Opposite the University—Tel. 732.

Principal—JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M. L. M. E.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

propose holding a Racing Regatta on Saturday, 28th February, 1920. The Meeting will take place at the Club House, North Point.

Event 1.—SERVICE RACES:—

Cutters (12 oared). Crews from H.B.M. Navy under Naval arrangements.

ALL COMERS' RACE:—

Under Naval arrangement.

Event 2.—FOURS:—

- (a) Inter Port Fours (Challenge Cup).
- (b) Junior Fours.
- (c) Hongkong Race (Brokers' Cup).

Course 1 mile.

(d) Crews from any one Hong. Officers of H.B.M. Navy, H.B.M. Army and Civil Services may enter for this race. A combined crew from two small Hongs may enter at the discretion of the Rowing Committee.

Miniatures of the Challenge and Brokers' Cups will be presented to each Member of the winning crews.

Event 3.—PAIR OARS:—

- (a) Inter Port. Course 1 mile.
- (b) Junior Pairs. Course 1 mile.

Event 4.—DOUBLE SCULLS:—

OPEN. Course 1 mile.

Event 5.—SINGLE SCULLS:—

(Challenge Cup). OPEN. Course 1 mile.

Event 6.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS:—

Open to Ladies and Gentlemen with Lady Coxswain. Course 1/2 mile.

The proposed programme may be added to or varied later if found desirable. Names of individuals and crews to be sent to the undersigned not later than one week before the regatta. The finishing point will be the Club House.

Entrance Fees:—\$5.00 for Four.
\$3.00 for Pair Oar Boats.
\$7.00 for Singles.

J. S. MCCANN,
Hon. Rowing Secretary.

Practices take place at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesdays & Fridays and oaches have kindly consented to Coach crews on those days.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

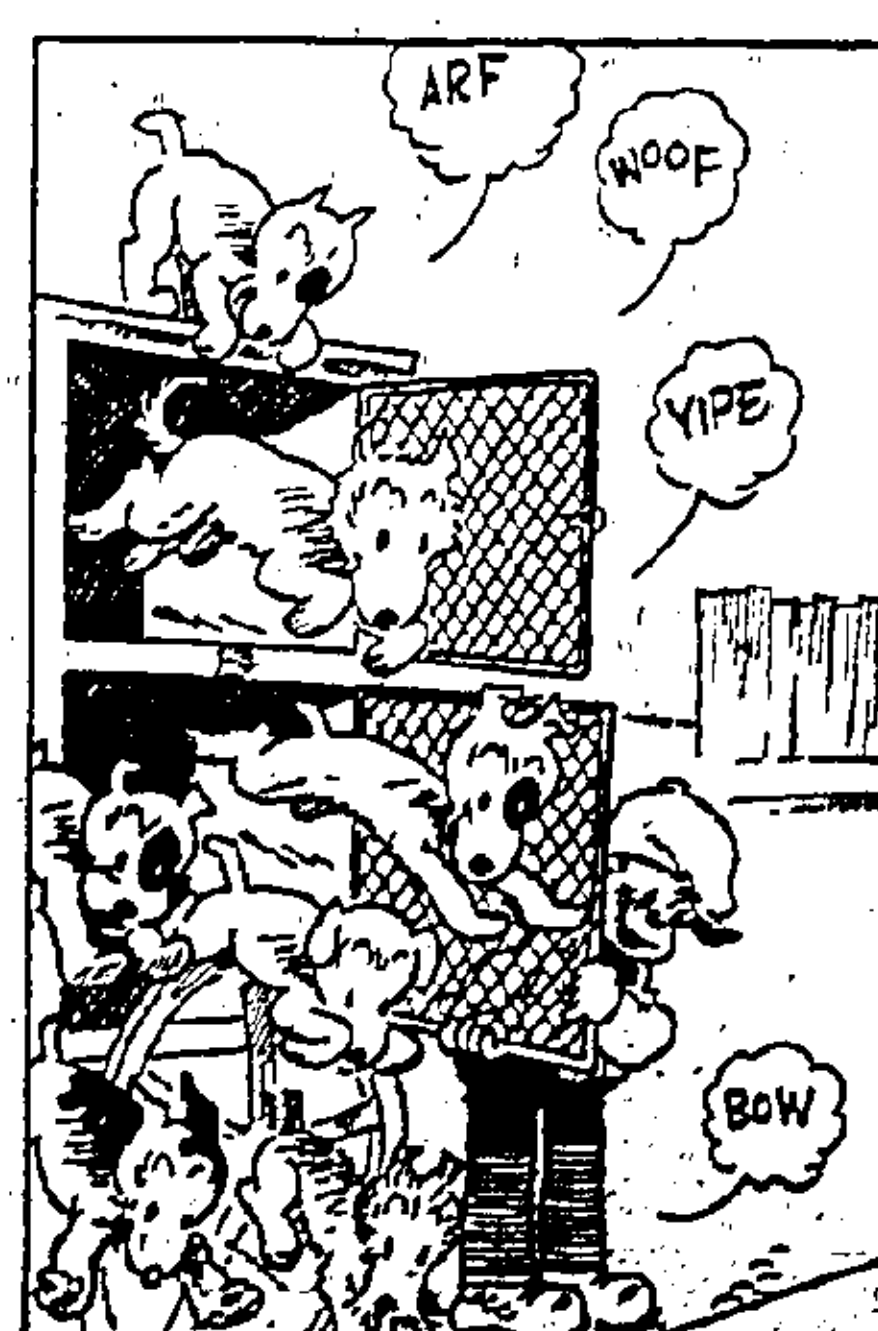
Demand, Manila	194
Demand, Singapore	221
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3.85 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	32
Bar Silver, per oz	80 1/4
forward	79 1/4

H'kong, 10 cent \$32 prem per mil.
" 5 " \$75 " "
" 50 " \$15 " "
Canton coins 20 cent \$7 1/2 prem.

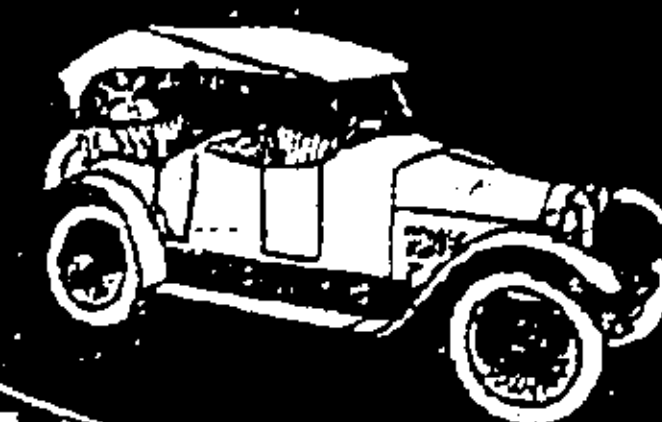
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Revenge is Sweet, Arf!!

BY BLOSSER.



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.



AT YOUR SERVICE

QUALITY

Promptness Moderate Price

Our reputation has been built up on the above three essentials and we are constantly watching for improvement in order to keep up good service to our Patrons.

Add: 59 & 61 Des Voeux Road.
Tel. 977

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



Photo: Underwood and Underwood.

Lady Nancy Astor, wife of Viscount Waldorf Astor of Hever Castle with her family. Left to right: Phyllis, John Jacob, Lady Astor, Robert Shaw, Michael David, William and Waldorf.



Photo: Underwood.

Prince Nicholas of Rumania, who, by the action of his older brother, Prince Carol, in renouncing all claim to the throne following his marriage to a peasant girl, is now the heir apparent to the Rumanian throne.



Photo: Underwood.

The above is a reproduction of the portrait of the Reverend Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., which was presented to him as a mark of affection and esteem by the East End workers and their children.



The market in Prague, capital of Czecho-Slovakia—a typical Bohemian street scene

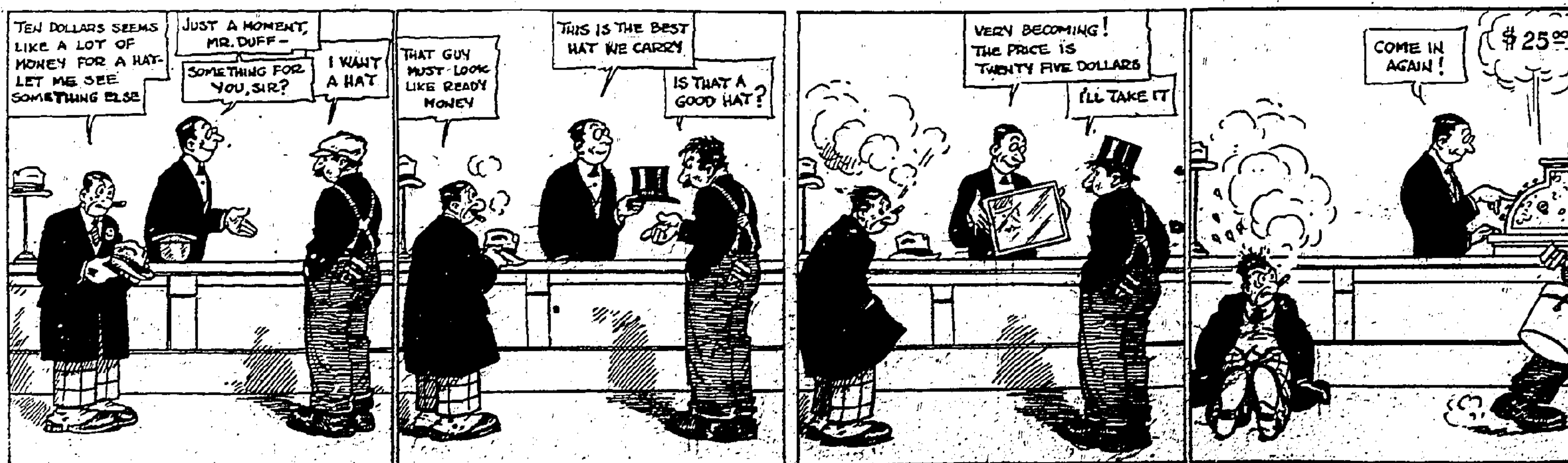


The motorcycle taxi is the latest innovation in the British automobile world. The new vehicle is light and easily controlled. The only disadvantage is that the driver is exposed to the weather.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

This Was Too Much For Tom.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.



A NEW SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED.
In Packets of
10 & 20 Cigarettes and Airtight
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	s. \$600
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	b. 390
North Chinas	n. 160
Unions	n. 180
Yangtszes	n. 260
Far Easterns	n. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	n. 138
H. K. Fires	s. 310
Shipping.	
Douglases	s. 89
Steamboats	b. 20 1/2 s. 22
Indos (Pref.)	n. 20
Indos (Def.)	n. 208
Shells	b. 240
Ferries	s. 29
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. 212
Malabons	b. 47
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 130/-
Langkats	b. 14
Shanghai Loans	s. 14
Shai Explorations	s. 2
Raubs	n. 42 1/2
Tronohs	b. 30/-
Ural Caspians	b. 30/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	s. 89
K. Docks	s. 160
Shai Docks	b. 110
N. Engineerings	b. 26 1/2
Lands, Hots & Buildings.	
Centrals	s. 109
H.K. Hotels	b. 112
L. Invest.	n. 119
H. phers Est.	b. 71 1/2
K. loon Lands	n. 53
L. Reclamations	n. 140
West Points	n. 58
Cotton Mills	
Kwoos	n. 465
Kung Yiks	n. 51 1/2
San Kung Mows	n. 300
Orientalis	n. 290
Shai Cottons	n. 300
Yangtzepeos	n. 34
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	s. 680
China Borneos	b. 17
Do. Light	old b. 7 new 5
China Providents	b. 760
Dairy Farms	n. 22
Electric H. K.	n. 87
Electric Macao	n. 34
Hongkong Ropes	s. 27
Hk. Tramways	b. 7 s. 7 1/2
Peak Trams, old	s. 80 cts.
Do. new	n. 31 1/2
Steam Laundries	b. 10
Steel Foundries	n. 11 1/2
Water-boats	b. 5 1/2
Watsons	b. 12
Wm. Powells	b. 27 1/2
Wisemans	b. 27 1/2

Hongkong, Jan. 26, 1920.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 25d. 12h. 32m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Shanghai, Japan, or Indo-China. Apparently pressure has increased over the whole of China. It is mostly stationary over the Philippines. The anticyclone has moved eastward. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Swatow. It has probably moderated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.01 inches, against an average of 1.2 inches. FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock, N.E. wind, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel, The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China, The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China, The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 26, 1920.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WICHELL,
Manager.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

"UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE"

AN EXQUISITE COMEDY DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

TEL NO. 1743. CORONET TEL NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT TILL THURSDAY
at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"A MODERN LORELEI!"



LOVELY SCENERY!
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THEATRE.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

T. F. PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812.

MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

General merchandise to the extent of 1,400 tons was consigned here by the KUEICHO, from Bangkok and Swatow. Mooring, C 18.

The KWEILIN, had 1,900 tons locally-consigned general cargo from Haiphong. Mooring, C 38. Coal to the extent of 1,200 tons was delivered here by the NAM-SANG, from Moji. Mooring, anchored.

The ANNAM, agents, Swedish Trading Company, arrived here yesterday with 4,922 tons general cargo from Copenhagen. Mooring, K. Wharf.

The N. Y. K. steamer INABA MARU, had 4,266 tons cargo when she came into port yesterday. She carried 144 passengers of all classes. Mooring, B 7.

Coal to the extent of 2,350 tons was consigned here by the HEIWA MARU, from Keelung. Mooring, A 28.

Coal to the extent of 1,999 tons was consigned here also by the TOYO MARU, M. B. K. steamer from Milke. Mooring, B 32.

The U. S. Shipping Board vessel WEST CONOB, came in with 1,827 tons locally-consigned and 2,000 tons through cargo.

The D. & L. Chartered steamer QUINNEBAUG, consigned here 900 tons general cargo from coast ports. Mooring, Wharf.

General merchandise and mails were delivered here by the YUENSANG, from Manila. Mooring, C 35.

Fifty five European passengers and 562 tons general cargo were discharged here by the NIKKO MARU, from Japan. She arrived this morning. Mooring, A.

Over 1,150 tons of mixed coal was discharged here by the M. B. K. NISSEN MARU, from K'lung.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	
Day On date On date.	
at 6 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 6 p.m.	
Barometer	30.07 30.05 29.99
Temperature	60 60 65
Humidity	70 74 67
Wind Direction	E. E. E.
Force	5 3 3
Weather	o o c
Rain	0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest and lowest temperatures on the 25th 26th 27th	
at 6 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 6 p.m.	
25th 26th 27th	
T. F. CLAXTON Director.	

POST OFFICE.

The Mail ex ss. CHINA have been received per ss. NIKKO MARU today.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe via Negapatam—Per MUNCASTER CASTLE, 27th Jan.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 28th Jan.
Straits & Calcutta—Per SHIMPO M., 30th Jan.
Bombay—Per TAMA M., 30th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per PAK HOI, 27th Jan., 8 a.m.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 27th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. C. and Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America, and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER, B. C.—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 27th Jan., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 p.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 27th Jan., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 27th Jan., 11 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per ATREUS, 27th Jan., 3 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SHANTUNG, 27th Jan., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 27th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 28th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL—Per TELAMON, 28th Jan., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 27th Jan., at 5 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 28th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29th JANUARY.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 29th Jan., 8 a.m.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES ON
YAKUSHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDA,
TOSHIOTANI, HGO, KAMAZUTA, SATO,
SHINKEI, KANADA, KAMAYAMA, SIRA,
and OYUSARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MUROH, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIEN, TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISA,"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 29th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 29th Jan., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 29th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 30th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 30th Jan., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 30th Jan., 2 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 30th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 31st Jan., 1.30 p.m.